THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,833—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912<br>28th Dec. | PERSIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 1913<br>4th Jan | SALSETTE | 6040 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 11th „ | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ... | ... |
| 18th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 25th „ | ARABIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 1st Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 8th „ | CHINA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 22nd „ | EGYPT | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | ...... | ... |
| 8th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 15th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th „ | † ARCADIA | 7000 | ...... | ... |
| 22nd „ | MANTUA | 11000 | ...... | ... |
| 29th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 12th „ | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | ...... | ... |
| 19th „ | MALOJA | 12500 | ...... | ... |
| 26th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | ...... | ... |
| 10th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th „ | PERSIA | 8000 | ...... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay on |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6th Jan. 1913. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 18th Jan. „ |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 7th Feb. „ |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 23rd Feb. 1913. |
| Massilia | 5001 | J. Thomson | 9th March „ |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd „ „ |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R | 10th April „ |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd „ „ |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 5th May „ |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 18th „ „ |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 418 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | „ 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | „ 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | „ 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | „ 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | „ 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | „ 826 | 1,399 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | „ 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

### CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2184 | Mon. 23rd Dec. | 11 a.m.* | P.D. & C.M. |
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. 26th Dec. | 9 a.m. † | C.M. |
| Linga | 2185 | Friday 27th Dec. | ‡ 6 a.m. | direct. |

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3,269 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. Mazagon 4997 tons on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd December, 1912.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES,

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| 'Armand Behic" | 6385 | Mouret | 16th Jan. 1913. |
| Sydney | 4120 | Rat | 12th Feb. 1913. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Tivolle | 12th Mar. 1913. |
| Australien | 6385 | Costa | 9th April 1913. |
| Oceanien | 4143 | Mages | 7th May 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. | 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | „ | 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | „ | 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | „ | 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

### SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sicilia | 5229 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Jan. 1913 |
| Sardegna | 5255 | A. Muzio | 15th Feb. 1913 |
| Sicilia | 5229 | D. Maganzini | 15th Mar. 1913 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 4050 | G. Belsito | 8th Jan. 1913, |
| Japri | 4196 | A. de Amezaga | 8th Feb. 1913. |
| Ischia | 4050 | G. Belsito | 16th Mar. 1913. |

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

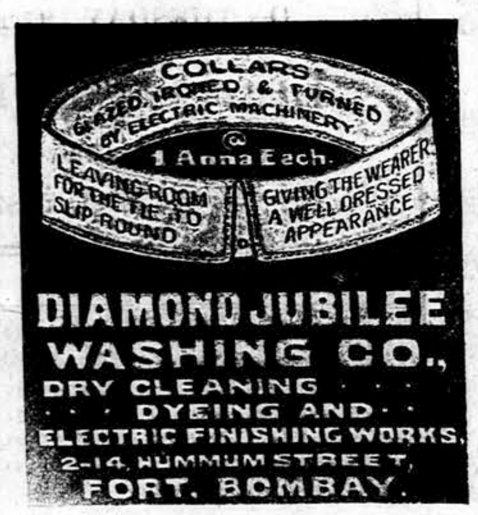
G. FERRERO,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.


COLLARS
GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
@ 1 Anna Each.
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,
2-14, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

| | | | PER 100 RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Anglo-Indians** No. 1, | 4½", | Boxed 100 | 4 | 0 |
| **Oriental Cheroots** | 5" | „ 100 | 3 | 8 |
| **Supers,** No. 1, | 4¼" | „ 50 | 4 | 14 |
| **La Flor de Coromandel—** | | | | |
| IMPERIALS, | 5¼" | „ 50 | 8 | 8 |
| CABINETS, | 4½" | „ 50 | 7 | 6 |
| OPERAS, | 3" | „ 100 | 5 | 12 |
| **Fiancees,** | 4¼" | „ 50 | 9 | 6 |
| **Empires,** | 4½" | „ 50 | 10 | 8 |
| **Gymkhanas,** | 5¼" | „ 50 | 13 | 12 |
| **Vishnus** (Longs), | 5" | „ 100 | 3 | 14 |
| **Vishnus** (Shorts), | 3½" | „ 100 | 2 | 12 |

*Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.*

*Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.*

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE......................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

*A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London)
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsion
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tihling
Tientsin
Tokyo
Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SWEETNESS AND POWER

are blended in the happiest manner in the BLUTHNER PIANOS which are known all over the world as the "Sweetest toned pianos in the world." There is no piano better than the BLUTHNER, and to say there is, is an empty boast. To surpass BLUTHNER for purity of tone and durability is impossible.

The use of a BLUTHNER piano will help you to better thoughts on music. BLUTHNER pianos will help you to attainments uplifting, educative and artistic. They will help you to see further over the heads of the million musicians as truly as he who ascends a mountain peak to gain a wider view of nature's beauty.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,** BOMBAY AND POONA. SOLE AGENTS FOR **JULIUS BLUTHNER,** LEIPZIG and LONDON.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Cumberland Hams | 8 to 12 lbs. | Rs. 1-4 per lb. |
| „ „ „ | 18 to 25 lbs. | „ 1-2 per lb. |
| Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table | | „ 2-0 per lb. |
| Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ... | ... | „ 1-2 per lb. |

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins. FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

## FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY.

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
**H. E. LORD HARDINGE.**
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

**LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—**

**Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.**
**Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand**
**Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine**
**Grease.**
**Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.**

**KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Snowflake** | 150° | in cases. | These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only. |
| **White Rose** | 150° | „ „ | |
| **Chester** | 125° | „ „ | |
| **Devoe's** | 125° | „ „ | |
| **Monkey** | 125° | „ „ | |

**Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.**

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

## GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PREVENT ILLNESS

BY TAKING

**BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.**

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.

Re. 1 each.

**BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS**

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

**BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER**

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

**BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT**

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
**DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.**
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

**The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.**

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NOTICE.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
### BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1913.

THE PRICE of TOTALIZATOR TICKETS in the 2nd Enclosure will, in future, be Rs. 5, instead of Rs. 3.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 21st December, 1912.

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### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

### WITHDRAWAL OF HALF FARES ALLOWED TO CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1913, the FARES payable by children travelling on the Company's lines will be the same as those payable by adults, except in the case of children under 3 years of age, who when not occupying a seat will, as heretofore, be carried free.

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

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TENDERS are invited for the work of WIRING BUNGALOWS at the LUNATIC ASYLUM, Poona. Plans, specifications and Schedule of approximate quantities may be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

The Tenders will be received up to noon of SATURDAY, January the 4th, 1913, and should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

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### CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a large CORRUGATED IRON GABLE ROOFED SHED, having a floor area of about 142' by 46' by 44'-6" high from the adjacent road level up to the ridge. The roof is complete in all respects, is in good condition and supported on H. iron pillars. Purchasers would be required to dismantle and remove the materials. Within six weeks from the date of order to do so.

Also two Babcock and Wilcox Ld. W. I. F. type water tube Boilers, each with an evaporative capacity of 2,000 lbs. of water per hour. These Boilers are complete with coal burning furances, and in good order and condition, and are suitable for a working pressure of 150 to 180lbs. The fittings of the boilers are in serviceable condition and connected steam piping is also available.

One 40" "Sirocco" Centrifugal Cased Fan suitable for direct coupling to steam engine or motor. This fan was used for a few months for induced draught, but is in good condition.

Offers will be received by the Vice-Chairman. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept any offer or to assign any reason for rejecting any offer.

The above material and plant can be inspected at the Entally Incinerator site in Lower Circular Road opposite Dharamtolla Street.

Further detailed particulars may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office.
The 22nd November, 1912.

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### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

### BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 1st January, and finishing on SATURDAY, 8th March, 1913.

EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS RACING.

A'
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 50 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

(Bombay Races only 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, and 26th February, 1913.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

N. B.—Ladies with Badges and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

NOTICE.

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' season tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Day tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

| Bombay Extra Meetings. | Rs. a. | Bombay Races. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentleman ... ... | 5 0 | Gentleman ... ... | 6 0 |
| Lady ... ... ... | 2 0 | Lady ... ... ... | 3 0 |
| Lawn ... ... ... | 1 0 | Lawn ... ... ... | 1 0 |

N. B.—Ladies with Badges and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

| Bombay Extra Meetings. | Rs. a. | Bombay Races. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentleman ... ... | 1 8 | Gentleman .. ... | 1 8 |
| Lady ... ... | 1 0 | Lady ... ... | 1 0 |

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 14th December, 1912.

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**BRASSO**
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

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### H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of four hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES, and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 12 noon, on the 18th January, 1913.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of One Rupee.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

**HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHER.**
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd December, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, hatstands, tiled teapoys, screens, cupboards and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almiras, dressing, washing and writing tables, bookcases, phonographs, and iron safes, &c.

The property of a Gentleman.—Portable chest of drawers, Gem pure water still of copper with instructions, Sandow dumb bell, books, telescope, and opera glass, etc.

At 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

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### BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Electrical Goods and Machinery at Falkland Road, near Corner of Grant Road (Suit No. 888 of 1912, Rahimtoola vs. Maneckbai) advertised to take place To-day, has been POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 20th January next.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Ripon Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co, THIS DAY, MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property by order of the montgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Latiff Hason Miya, and the defaulting purchaser Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya Bagwalla, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1910, and the condition of sale subject to which the said property was agreed to be purchased by the said Ahmed Miya Hassan Miya Bagwalla.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land containing by admeasurement 548 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3531, together with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward No. 4071 (A) and Street No. 258 H., and all which premises are situate at Ripon Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shariffbhoy Thavar, and or towards the west and south by the ground reserved for Roads, leading to and from the said Ripon Road, and or towards the north by the property of Ahmed Cassum Dharamsey, and were formerly in the occupation of Sulleman Hajee Hoosein, and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1912.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY.

### MARIE HALL.

The incomparable Violinist.

TOWN HALL, JAN. 3 & 4.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. E. SIR G. S. and LADY CLARKE.

PLAN RAPIDLY FILLING
at Messrs. ROSE & CO.
Reserved seats Rs. 10 and Rs. 5.
Direction...........BARING BROS.

---

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
**THE IRON HAND,**
A great detective drama.

**BOBBY AS AN APACHE,**
a clever boy's stratagem, etc, etc.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11-30 P. M.

---

AT THE
**EXCELSIOR**
at the After-Dinner shows at, 10 P. M.
ON XMAS EVE.
TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
**SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION**
Exclusive and expensive engagement
OF
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON,
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
recently of Bandmann Opera Coy.,
in a complete and original
Comic Opera Repertoire
including
DUOLOGUES.
WALTZ SCENAS.
VOCAL WALTZES.
DUETS AND DANCES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
PRICES AS USUAL.

---

### MAIDANIA.

:o:

**CHRISTMAS WEEK,**
including CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR EVE.
Special Engagements of the Bands of the
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS
AND THE
95th RUSSEL'S INFANTRY,
Two of the Best Military Bands in India.
Continuous Band from 6-30 to 12 P. M.

THE
**GARDEN RESTAURANT.**
Christmas and New Year Eve.
SPECIAL 8 COURSE DINNER
7 to 10 P. M.,
at Rs. 5 per person.
Hot and Cold Suppers
from 10 to 11-30 P.M., at popular prices.
RESERVE TABLES EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

**SKATING RINK**
AND
**TRACK**
Open daily Morning and Evening,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 24th, 25th, and 26th Dec.
Bank Holidays special morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 A. M., in lieu of Practice Sessions Band in attendance.
On THURSDAY, 26th December, at the Morning Session.
Coffee and light refreshments will be provided free of charge for the convenience of Patrons.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TO THE SIDE SHOWS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WILLISON'S**
TENTED SHOWS.
NO PERFORMANCE
MONDAY OR TUESDAY.
Grand Re-opening
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9 P. M.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
BORROWSKY'S
ROYAL RUSSIAN
**CIRCUS.**
24 LADIES and GENTLEMEN 24
20 EDUCATED HORSES 20
HAVE ARRIVED
AND POSITIVELY EXHIBITED IN MAIDANIA.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

---

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., & F.R.S.
AND
LADY CLARKE.

RUSSIAN IMPERIAL TRIO
**BOX PLAN**
NOW OPEN
at S. ROSE & CO., for
THE WORLD FAMOUS
RUSSIAN INSTRUMENTALISTS
LEO JAN and MISCHEL.
**CHERNIAVSKY**
Piano, Violin and 'Cello
TWO CONCERTS ONLY.
**TOWN HALL**
**DEC. 26 & 28.**
Says Prof. Auer. of St. Petersburg Conservatoire, LEO JAN and MISCHEL Cherniavsky are the
**GREATEST LIVING TRIO,**
of Instrumentalists
**RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5, Rs. 3**
Concert-Direction-HENRY DALLAS
MANAGER-HOWARD EDIE.

---

The YEOMEN of the GUARD
BY
BOMBAY AMATEURS
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
JANUARY 10TH, 11TH, 13TH and 14TH.
POPULAR PRICES—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan now open at S. ROSE and Co.

## HOTELS.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL for Europeans only, situated in a finely wooded compound, it has westerly exposure Rooms are large with verandahs in front, cuisine excellent.

## WANTED.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SHORT-HAND LADY TYPIST to join by the 1st of January next. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

## NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMERICA-INDIA'S XMAS PROGRAMME.
A BRILLIANT BUDGET.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S THRILLING DRAMA,
**ARABIAN TREACHERY,**
A Sensational Story full of Startling Incidents showing
A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM WILD LIONS.
SPECIAL EXTRA SHOWS.
ON TUESDAY, 24TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 25TH,
**LIFE OF LORD JESUS CHRIST.**
ON TUESDAY—5-30 to 6 30 P. M, and 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
ON WEDNESDAY—5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.......................................$ | 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ | 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund.................................$ | 17,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund...................................$ | 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkew
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

---

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up)................ ........Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)......................................Rs. | 29,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

---

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..........£ | 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .........£ | 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ........ .........£ | 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ........ ......£ | 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ......... .........£ | 365,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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### THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .........£ | 1,000,000 |
| PAID UP .....................................£ | 400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...................£ | 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co-)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£ | 2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..............£ | 1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND...................£ | 950,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... ... Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... ... Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... ... Rs. | 8,62,618 |
| RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. | 8,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply of

SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

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### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Paid up.............. Gold $ | 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund ............... " " | 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits............ " " | 558,288,69 |

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama,
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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**PAINTS**
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and
Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar
Dealers.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
**THERAPION No. 1**
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
**THERAPION No. 2**
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
**THERAPION No. 3**
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chukla, No. 6.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Surat City Municipality, a qualified L. C. E., of experience to take temporary charge for two months of the post of Municipal Engineer. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply sharp to CHIEF OFFICER Surat Municipality.

ROOMS TO LET, in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for Residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent. Rs. 50 to 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials stocked.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBA GAZETTE," when available, are supplied a the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. Munley sailed on Saturday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming 3107 tons, Captain J. B. Gawrlay sailed on Saturday for Negapatam with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Cuyahoga, 2928 tons, Captain T, Albrethan sailed on Saturday for Portsaid with ballast.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Norfolk. 2506 tons, Captain D. Buckley sailed on Saturday for Baltemore, with a general cargo.

The steamer Persepalis 2883 tons Captain G. Sacher sailed on Saturday, for Antwerp &c with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Balfour 2552 tons Captain G. L. Symonds sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P.&O. Company's steamer Arcadia 3573 tons Captain S. Barcham arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning from Aden 16th December with mails, a general cargo and passengers During the voyage she met with N. E. monsoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949, tons Captain H. M. Callinsh arrived in Bombay harbour in Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S, N. Co's steamer Paletana 1,934 tons, Capt. W. H. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreu 5th December via Karachi, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 21.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ellen | 2474 | Jacobsen | Baltimore | |
| Faris | 737 | Brewis | | Arab Stra Ld |
| Gymeric | 2588 | Rewell | | C Muncherji & Sons |
| Kasara | 505 | King | K'chi | M M & Co |
| Khosrou | 241 | Hamah | | Bo & P S N Co |
| Lalpoora | 2124 | Kilomer | | M M & Co |
| Mar..riss | | Comdr Muhlis | | Turkish G Boat |
| Mozaffer | 250 | Nacoda | | Persian Govt. |
| Mazagon | 3280 | Milme | | M M & Co |
| Naseri | 911 | Murch | Persian Gulf | Bo & P S N Co |
| Ostmark | 206 | Peter | | T M & Co |
| Pentakota | 2409 | Hodgson | | M M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Ferugarth | 2899 | Smith | | | S Semidt & Co |
| B Barotse | 2619 | Smiths | Philadelphia | 25-12 | R A Willis |
| C&R Hidalgo | 2760 | Harbourd | Karachi | 24-12 | N Y K<br>T Morrison & Co |
| G Naderi | 1168 | Hughes | Jeddah | 16-12 | B & P S N Co |
| H Kramberg | 2209 | Hossel | Antwerp &c. | | W & A Graham & Co |
| K Sanki Maru | 3789 | Richards | | | N Y Kaisha |
| M Gleneden | 3018 | Graham | | | T M & Co |
| O Jungshoved | 2466 | Horn | Antwerp | | T M & Co |
| P Riverplate | 2351 | Smith | Port Said | 24-12 | T M & Co |
| Q Nantwen | 3000 | Dolton | Rotterdam | 24-12 | S. Smidt & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sutton Hall | 2870 | Jenkins | L'Pool | 31-12 | K N & Co |
| 2 Koweit | 2836 | Coates | | | Arab S Ld |
| 4 Beethoven | 2360 | Mitchell | Dunkirk | 28-12 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Valdura | 3495 | Corrance | Baltimore | 21-12 | Smidt & Co |
| 5 Palitana | 1956 | Bamber | Busreth | | M M & Co |
| 6 Muristan | 7737 | Pritchard | Aberdeen | 26-12 | M M & Co |
| 7 Chupra | 3954 | Anderson | Antwerp | 23-12 | M M & Co |
| 8 Habsburg | 2395 | Selenich | Trieste | 1-1-13 | A L S N Co |
| 9 Sealda | 3438 | Johnson | | 19-12 | M M & Co |
| 9 Assaye | 4359 | Cockman | Shanghai | 31-12 | P & O Co |
| 10&11 Warturm | 3127 | Schmidt | Hamburg | 24-12 | W & A . & Co |
| 12&13 Persia | 4154 | Bradshaw | London | 23-12 | P & O Co |
| 15 Homayun | 2154 | Molony | Jeddah | 24-12 | B & P S N Co |
| 16 Zillah | 2412 | Nanscoven | Dunkirk | 24-12 | T M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 524 | Ahmed | Keli | 21-12 | Bo S N Co |
| Lhasa | 950 | Cutleush | Karachi | 23-12 | M M & Co |

P & O Dock.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edith | 1815 | Beeching | (Repairing) | | J M & Co |

Offside

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N Steenbergen | 2455 | Yonge | Antwerp | 28-12 | |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Palitana | Bamber | Busreh, Dec 5 |
| 21 | Arcadia | Barcham | Aden, Dec 16 |
| | Lhasa | Culbush | Karachi, Dec 19 |
| 22 | City of Lahore | Mcfee | Glasgow, Nov 21 |
| | Dumra | Morrison | Busreh, Dec 15 |
| | Devanha | Hickey | Shanghai, Dec 3 |
| | Shirala | Peck | Calcutta, Dec 6 |
| | Abydes | Thomson | Calcutta, Dec 8 |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Dongola (H T) | Speccer | Southampton |
| | Linga | Manley | Karachi |
| | Clan Cumming | Gowelay | Negapatam |
| | Salsette | Lewellin | Aden |
| | Norfolk | Buckley | Baltimore |
| | Persepolis | Sachee | Antwerp, &c |
| | Baron Balfour | Symonds | Calcutta |
| | Nurani | McLinen | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Mazagon for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Arabistan left Port Said on the evening of the 21st instant. The same Co's s s Chanda left Suez on the evening of the 20th instant. The same Co's s s Chyebassa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 19th instant. The same Co's s s Chanda left Port Said on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Lines s s Elysia arrive at Liverpool, from Bombay, on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macnab left Suez on the morning of the 20th instant

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The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Compdany's s s Ischio from Hong Kong left Penang direct for Bombay, on the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Massilia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 19th instant.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be, authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BREWSTER—December 16, at Bincleaves House, Weymouth, Dorset, the wife of Major R. F. Brewster, R. G. A., of a son.

HARVEY—Nov. 27, at 1, Staff Quarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, the wife of Major R. N. Harvey, D. S. O., R. E., of a son.

HUGHES—December 2, at 24, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, the wife of Staff-Surg. R. Hughes, R. N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORD—HOILE—Nov. 30, at the Parish Church, Wimbledon, Frank C Ford, M. B., of Wimbledon, to Elizabeth Stirling Burns, widow of Brigade-Surg. Lieut.-Col. Edmond Hoile, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Milne, M. A., of Bathgate.

LAWRENCE—GORDON—Nov. 28, in the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, Hubert Lawrence, son of the late Sir Edward Lawrence, to Mary Gordon, widow of Major John Maxwell Gordon.

DEATHS.

GREENHOW—Nov. 26, at Esher, Surrey, Surg.-Col. Henry Martineau Greenhow, F. R. C. S., late his Majesty's Bengal Army, aged 83.

SIM—Nov. 18, at Holme Bury, Bushey Heath, Herts, Emma, widow of Col. George Sim, R. E., aged 80.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim.—"Better to hunt the fields for health unbought,
Than fee the Doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on Exercise depend;
God never made His work for man to mend."
Dryden.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 19-1. |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-30 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 12-20 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab | | * |
| do do for Calcutta | | * |
| do do for Madras | | * |

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express | 6-45 | 17-0 |
| Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) | | 12-0 |

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster:—

FROM 7 TO 9 P.M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Action Front | Blankenburg |
| Overture | Under the British Colours | Kling |
| Waltz | Nights of Gladness | C. Ancliffe |
| Selection | Breezes from the South | Myddleton |
| Intermezzo | Liebestraum | V Blon |
| Two Step | Happy-go-Lucky | Lampe |

FROM 10 TO 12 P.M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Put me amongst the Girls | Ord Hume |
| Overture | Mansaniello | D F E Auber |
| Waltz | Mondaine | A Bose |
| Selection | Carmen | Bizet |
| Serenade | Amina | P Linck |
| Song | Sing me to Sleep | Greene |

# THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

It is officially notified that the following gentlemen have been elected to the Bombay Legislative Council: the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, LL. B., and Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, by the Municipalities and the District Local Boards of the Northern Division, respectively; the Hon. Mr Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, by the Muhammadan community of the Southern Division: the Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, by the Municipalities and the District Local Boards of the Southern Division, respectively; Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangirji Vakil, by the Sardars of Gujarat; and Meherban Bhalchandrarav Anna Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior), by the Sardars of the Deccan.

# FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, at noon, the acting Coroner, Mr. H.P.T. Lattey, held an inquest touching the death of Padia Khandoo, a Hindu boiler-maker, aged 50, who was knocked down and killed by a motor-car (No. 2233) belonging to Harjeewandas Jugjeewandas while being driven by Thomas on Parel-road. The man died in the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

# NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following telegram, dated December 22, has been received by the Port Officer Bombay from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Disturbance either dissipating or moving away to the westward; lower warning hoist cautionary signal.

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MR. KENNETH BUCHANAN has accepted the command of the Bengal Legion of Frontiersmen.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

## THE HIGH COURT.

## DASTARDLY CRIME.

### Girl Murdered by Enemies of her Brother.

### TWO TO BE HANGED.

Khetri Javji and Laxman Javji were convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Satara with the aid of two assessors, who both agreed that the guilt of the two accused was established. The accused had caused the death of a young woman named Kassi, a sister of one Sabaji (witness in the case), in order to wreak their vengeance on Sabaji, between whom and the accused there was a standing quarrel. Shortly before the 6th October, the day on which the murder was committed, Khetri Javaji, who had been prosecuted for beating Sabaji, threatened him again with a thrashing. Sabaji was closely related to the two accused, and the feud was about some land. On the 6th October Sabaji, distraught with grief and horror, came running from his field to the village and told the people that the two accused had thrown his sister over a cliff.

The defence was that Kassi's fall was an accident.

The matter came up on reference and appeal to the High Court, and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao were satisfied that the finding of the Sessions Judge and the assessors was the right one The murder had been of a peculiarly brutal character, where an innocent young girl had been killed in order that the appellants might satisfy their grudge against another man. There was nothing on the record to show that the appellants were entitled to the lesser sentence provided by the law for the offence. In their Lordship's opinion both of the accused thoroughly deserved the extreme sentence. The appeal was dismissed, and the conviction and sentence confirmed.

FATAL VILLAGE QUARREL.

Muse Asmal Dada, Adam Mahmad Amiji, Muse Lap, Muse Asmal Mahamad, Abhram Asmal, Ali Dasu, Jibhai Bapu, Abrham Muse, and Vali Muse of Devla, in the district of Broach, were charged under sections 302, 325, 324 and 148, I. P. C.

On the 4th May, near sunset, a boy named Asmal Ali was called by a woman named Fali into her house, where the sixth and seventh accused beat him. The boy ran away and returned home twenty-four hours later. As he came up the fourth and sixth accused began to beat him. The deceased boy and his brother, Isi Amiji, had a shop close by, and they interfered. This so enraged the accused that they attacked the two brothers with sticks and "darias." The deceased, Asmal Amiji received several blows and he fell down. The accused also attacked Isap Mahmed, another brother of the deceased. Others were also injured. The deceased died of his injuries while his two brothers had to remain for more than twenty days in hospital. The assailants received no injuries. The motive for the murder could not be determined by the Sessions Judge.

The assessors held the accused to be not guilty, but the Judge agreed with them in the matter of the first two accused and acquitted them; while, disagreeing with the assessors, he convicted the seven other accused under sections 302, 326, 324 and 148, I. P. C., and passed sentences of transportation for life, and five year's and one year's rigorous imprisonment; the sentences in each case to be concurrent.

The case was committed by the first class Magistrate of Broach for murdering Asmal Amiji at Devla, taluka Jambusar, taluka in district of Broach, on the 5th May 1912, and the Sessions Judge of Broach tried it with the above result.

The matter came up on appeal before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao in the Bombay High Court, and their Lordships in a lengthy judgment discussed the evidence and the defence theories and agreed with the Sessions Judge in his opinion that the crime of murder with which the appellants were charged had been satisfactorily established against them. Their Lordships, therefore, confirmed the convitions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals. With regard to the ninth accused, Vali Muse Bap, the Sessions Judge recommended lenient treatment by Government, owing to his youth, though the Judge was compelled by law to pass a severe sentence sufficient to meet the ends of justice. Having regard to the ninth accused's comparative youth their Lordships also associated themselves with the recommendations of the Sessions Judge.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

One Nago Trimbuk aged 22, Vadari by caste, of Khopavli, in the Taluka of Karjat, Kolaba district, was prosecuted for his refusal to perform work according to the terms of a contract in that the accused, having made in writing a contract with his master Vithu, Malhari to supply labourers for quarrying earth and sand from Kurla to Karjat, and received Rs. 225 in advance for the purpose. He carried out the contract to the extent of Rs. 165; the remaining portion for Rs. 60 he refused to complete, and absconded, thus rendering himself liable under section of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859.

The accused was ordered by the First Class Magistrate of Thana to repay Rs. 60 to the complainant within one month, and to find security for the same.

The matter came up for final disposal before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, who, in the first instance, caused a notice to be issued to the complainant, to show cause why the conviction of Nago Trimbak should not be set aside. There was no appearance on either side. Their Lordships held that the case did not fall within the terms of the act aforementioned, and that the matter in controversy was solely one of a civil character. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction and the order made by the convicting magistrate.

PERSONATING POLICEMEN.

One Bhiki, daughter of Dial Malji, filed a complaint before the Third Class Magistrate of Olpad in the district of Surat, charging Dhanji Narsi and Chunilal Lalbhai of Surat with the offence of personating policemen, which is punishable under section 170, I. P. C. Warrants were issued against them, but they were returned unserved. Thereupon complainant wanted to withdraw the complaint, as no trace of the accused could be found. On this they were acquitted.

The Government of Bombay, being dissatisfied with the order, appealed to the High Court of Bombay against the order of acquittal, on the grounds that the Magistrate's order was contrary to law and had occasioned a serious miscarriage of justice. The offence under section 170, I. P. C, being non-compoundable, he had erred in allowing the complainant to withdraw her complaint. The Magistrate had also erred in taking action under sections 345 and 248, C. P. C., as they were inapplicable. He was wrong in supposing that Criminal Ruling No. 20 of 1887 governed the case. He ought to have held that it was not a proper case for withdrawal, and he had been wrong in not taking any steps to secure the presence of the accused. The Government prayed that the order of acquittal should be set aside, and the accused dealt with according to law

The facts, as related by the complainants, were:—While she was collecting "kapas" (cotton) in her field at Malgama, the accused came there in police garb, and said, "we are men of the police, and come to seize you for going to your husband's place." When the accused were taken to the police patel, he took their names and addresses, and let them go. On the complaint of the girl, warrants were issued, but, these being returned unserved, complainant and her brother searched for the accused in Surat. Failing, however, to obtain any clue, they reluctantly withdrew the complaint.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, who, reversing the order of the lower court, said that the offence charged by Bai Bhikhi in her complaint was a non-compoundable warrant offence, and in Emperor vs. Banchand Bawla, Criminal Appeal No. 374 of 1912, decided by their Lordships on 14th November last, it was held that in such a case it was not competent to the Magistrate, on a private complainant's offering to withdraw from the prosecution, to enter an order of acquittal. For the reasons given in that judgment, their Lordships set aside the order of acquittal, and remanded the complaint to the Magistrate to be proceeded with, and disposed of according to law.

LIFE INSURANCE CLAIM.

The case in which Framji Rustomji Dalal, a Parsi, residing in Dhobi-talao, Bombay, sued the Gresham Life Insurance Company, Limited; and the Official Receiver of the estate of the late Sorabji Nasserwanji Ghandhi, to recover Rs. 9,702, being the amount payable by the first defendant company under a covering note, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Heaton in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. H. A. Vakil appeared for the Official Assignee, Mr. Kanga for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General for the first defendant company.

The parties settled the matter among themselves, and a consent decree was passed. The terms were that on the plaintiff executing an indemnity bond in favour of the first defendant (the company) against any loss or damage which they might suffer owing to their paying the amount due under a covering note without delivering up the same to them (the note having been lost), the Life Insurance Company must pay to the plaintiff Rs. 9,702, being the amount payable under the covering note. The plaintiff should pay the Official Assignee, as the receiver of the late Sorabji Nasserwanji Ghandhi's estate, Rs. 1,000, and the Official Assignee, on receipt of the money, must withdraw his claim against the insurance monies in favour of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff and the second defendant were ordered to bear their own costs of the suit. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the first defendant company the amount of costs agreed on, which was not to exceed Rs. 700.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Bawa Ragha (35), Moti Jera (18,) and Dada Lalu (30), all Dharlas by caste, residing at Bodal in Boisad taluka of the Kaira district, were charged with the murder of a Brahmin named Dalsukh Jitharam of the same place, on the night of the 18th April 1912, and morning of the 19th.

One Desai Dayalji and his two brothers, Dharalas of Bodal, mortgaged some lands to the first accused for Rs. 50. Desai thought of selling the lands, as he lived permanently with his brothers at Baroda, where he was a peon at the Residency. He came to Bodal and asked Bawa to purchase it at a few rupees below market value. Bawa did not like this. Through the third accused, Dada Lalu, Desai found a customer named Dalsukh Jetharam, the deceased, "an intelligent, independent, shrewd Brahmin of Bodal," who bought it for Rs. 124, of which Rs. 74 was paid in cash to Desai, and the balance, Rs. 50, was retained by Dalsukh for redemption of the mortgage right of Bawa. Desai tried to prevail upon Bawa to hand over the lands to Dalsukh on payment of Rs. 50. but Bawa was firm in his refusal. Dalsukh was a match for him and wanted to get possession of the field from Bawa anyhow. Dada also desired to be a co-purchaser of the field with Dalsukh, but Dalsukh prevented this by saying that, as the land was still in the hands of a desperate man like Bawa, it was of no use entering Dada's name in the deed, and Dalsukh promised to deal with Dada leniently in the matter of the latter's house, which Dalsukh had purchased in an auction Dalsukh thus won Dada to his side in order to gain the advantage over Bawa (who was a kinsman of Dada's through the latter's father). Bawa on his part secured the partisanship of his other and nearer paternal relative, Moti Jera (the second accused). Dalsukh filed a possession suit in respect of the field against Bawa, and one day they quarrelled with Dalsukh, and Bawa abused and threatened the other. Moti Jera supported Bawa. Dalsukh prosecuted Bawa and Moti criminally for this. In the meantime Dalsukh contracted plague, and the case was struck off. Dalsukh recovered and won the land suit. This exasperated Bawa, who again quarrelled with Dalsukh, in the compound of the Mamlatdar's Court. Moti Jera was there, and both Bawa and he threatened Dalsukh. The Court orders for handing over possession to Dalsukh were carried out by the officers, in spite of Bawa's opposition. Dada wanted his house back from Dalsukh, but the latter wanted some money. This enraged Dada, who joined Bawa and Moti against Dalsukh. Dalsukh was performing some religious ceremony ("Havan") and the villagers resolved to boycott him, impelled thereto by some past grudges. Dalukh slept in his field to guard jowari crops. His brother, Parsotam, and his partner, Bhathi Jibhai, slept with him. On the 18th April Bhathia and Parsotam went to attend a marriage, and Dalsukh had also to go to a marriage in Asodar village, but he was to return at night. One Maksnia guarded the crops and slept with Dalsukh. When returning early in the morning Dalsukh was attacked with dharias (billhooks) and murdered.

The case was tried by Mr. C. N. Mehta, additional Sessions Judge, Kaira, and the judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the second accused, Moti Jera, not guilty and the first and third accused (Bawa and Dada) guilty of murder. Moti was acquitted, and Bawa and Dada convicted and sentenced—Bawa Ragha (the first accused) to death, and Dada Lalu to transportation for life under section 302, I. P. C. Both the accused appealed to the Bombay High Court and Justices Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard their appeals. Their Lordships were unable to accept the Sessions Judge's estimate of the evidence in the case. Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence passed upon the appellants, and directed their acquittal and discharge

A BOHEMIAN CASTE.

Hesenia Burakhia, Jamania Ranchod with two aliases, and three others, all charas, a well known wandering, begging and thieving caste, were placed before the sub-divisional Magistrate, Mr. Parantej Prant, Ahmedabad, charged with several thefts, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They had had previous convictions and were proved to be habitual thieves; and the Magistrate found it necessary for the safety of the community that the culprits should be locked up if they could not furnish security. One year's security was demanded, as it was useless to provide for only short terms with that class of men, who took advantage of their liberty only to get into fresh mischief.

The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge, who doubted the legality of the order, as the Magistrate had not postponed his final order till after the expiry of the sentences passed on the accused in the theft cases.

The matter was referred to the High Court of Bombay, and Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the reference. There was no appearance to defend the order of the Magistrate. Their Lordships thought their best course would be to set aside the proceedings altogether, seeing that the accused had already been sentenced to substantial terms of imprisonment. It might be hoped that such sentences would be sufficient warning to them in future, and if that were not so, on just cause appearing later, proceedings might be resumed. Their Lordships accordingly set aside the proceedings held by the First Class Magistrate.

# THEFTS ON MAIL STEAMERS.

## European Quartermaster's Dexterity.

In connection with the recent thefts of letters on the English mail steamer, the C. I. D. have arrested Joel Manson Hill, quartermaster on board the s. s. "Salsette," now lying in the harbour.

It will be remembered that mail bags on board the "Arabia," "Egypt," and "Salsette" had been rifled. Besides this, numerous complaints had been received from passengers by those steamers of the loss of their valuables. The coolies at Alexandria were suspected, and two of them were brought to Bombay, but nothing could be extracted from them, and they were sent back. The thefts on board the "Arabia," as already reported, were traced to James Gillam, a night watchman, and a Goanese, another watchman belonging to that steamer they were both convicted and sentenced to six and two months' imprisonment, respectively. But the thefts on board the "Egypt" and "Salsette" remained undetected. Suspicion, however, rested on Hill, and at the suggestion of the police, he was transferred to the "Salsette." After this cases of theft began to occur on board the latter vessel and ceased on board the other. The suspicions thus proved not without foundation, and Hill's movements were watched until he was finally arrested. When he found the game was up, Hill made a clean breast of it. While on the "Egypt," he was going his rounds one night at Suez, when he was tempted to enter a second-class cabin, from which he stole a watch and chain, and seven shillings. Other thefts of valuables followed. He disposed of some of the property on the boat and sent a monogram watch to a friend at Eastbourne to sell for him. Some of the property he flung overboard. On the "Egypt," during his watch on the night prior to reaching Bombay, he opened several mail bags and parcels of which contained samples and of the contents kept some pipes and bangles. He also entered the hatchway of No. 2 hold, where the passengers' baggage was stowed and effected several thefts from the different bags and trunks. He had stowed property in a pillow slip and in an empty trunk. He then showed away the articles into No. 1 hold. He hid the stuff, thinking he could manipulate it when port was reached, and things had cooled down a little. He made a statement to the effect that he told another man he intended to commit a theft. Hill said he and that man examined the swag. The police thereupon took him custody on Saturday afternoon to the s. s. "Salsette." In the presence of Mr. Froom, P. and O. Superintendent, Capt. Dalby, Capt. Lewellyn, on the "Salsette," the Chief and Fourth Officers of the ship, and Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., Hill made a statement and went to No. 2 hatch, where the gratings were placed in position and locked down, while the tarpaulins were brased down with iron bars and secured with wedges. In spite of this, Hill removed the wedges, with his bare hands, prized up the centre bar, and taking off one hatch rating, gained access to the ladder leading below. He entered the baggage room within two and a half minutes without the sligtest noise, a feat which would have been thought impossible without this practical proof to the contrary.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Superintendent Priestly charged a Hindu woman named Pudmibai with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments belonging to Poonubai, her sister-in-law tailor, named Sonu Babaji, who used to pledge accused's ornaments for her, instigated her to borrow the property which he pleged for Rs. 100 with a Marwari, and appropriated the proceeds.

Considering the fact that the accused had been a tool in the hands of Sonu, and this was her first offence, she was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for six months.

# EDUCATION OF HINDU BACKWARD CLASSES.

## Ladies' Handicrafts.

Thirty years ago a few educated gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency started a Society called the Marhatta Aikechhu Samiti with the landable object of spreading education among the backward classes of the Hindu population in Maharashtra and Gujrat. In every part of India the higher classes of the Hindus have very eagerly taken the help of the free education given by the Government but the backward classes—those whose position in slightly inferior to the first two or three classes—have not so liberally been educated as they ought to have been. This Samity (Society) has been trying to do something in the matter. This year leaders of the movement in Bombay have opened an exhibition of the handicrafts of the ladies of the backward classes, and are holding a conference in the Bombay Town Hall to deliberate over the present needs of the backward classes.

On Saturday at the house of Mr. Ramchandra Balaram Naik in Peerkhan Lane in front of Sir J. J. Hospital, Her Excellency Lady Clarke opened the exhibition. Her Excellency was received by Lady Chandavarkar, Srimati Janabai Rokde, Messrs. K R. Korgaokar (President) and D. M. Rokde and K. T. Mangaskar (Secretaries), Mr. Bole and others.

Maharani Saheb Gaikwad (widow of the late Gaikwad of Baroda) welcomed Her Excellency in a Marhathi speech.

The President in requesting Her Excellency Lady Clarke to open the Exhibition. She said that in spite of free education imparted by Government there existed a large class of backward Hindus in the country who on account of poverty and domestic difficulties were unable to take advantage of free education. The condition of the womankind was even more deplorable.

Her Excellency in declaring the Exhibition open said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am particularly pleased to come here to-day and to have this opportunity of showing the deep interest which His Excellency and I take in all movements directed to the advancement of the Backward Classes. It was an excellent idea to organise a Conference and at the same time to hold an Exhibition which would give evidence of the varied work of which these classes are capable. I am sure we all feel that the surest way to raise these classes and to unable them to take their rightful share in the life of India, is to give them sympathy and education. The sympathy must have the effect of increasing their self respect by proving that we recognize their just claims to partake in our common brotherhood. The education, if it is of the right kind, should make them more skilful in their crafts, and give them further scope for useful work, new hopes, and closer association with their fellow men. In a modern state there should be no Backward Classes. Their existence implies neglect, and is alike a reproach and a weakness to the whole body politic. I wish every possible success to all who are endeavouring, to remove the reproach and the weakness, and I trust that this Exhibition which I have the honour to declare open will stimulate their efforts and bring others to help in forwarding the great humane object which has brought us together to-day, and has inspired the Conference to-morrow.

Lady Chandavarkar and Mrs. Putalabai Lamge thanked Her Excellency in a few words for taking the trouble to come there to open the exhibition and thus encourage the ladies of the backward classes.

Her Excellency was presented with a gold embroidered cushion made by Mrs. Shantabai Parlekar. A cotton garland and a wreathe made of wool were also presented to Her Excellency by Srimate Janabai Rokde.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Sunday evening a conference of Hindu backward classes was held in the Bombay Town Hall under the presidency of H. H. Krisnna Shad Patangshah Maharaja of Javar. The hall, was crowded with the members of the so-called backward classes. In all 900 delegates of whom three hundred were ladies were present from all parts of India including Calcutta, Madras, Satara, Baroda, Poona, &c.

Telegrams and letters regretting absence but wishing the hearty sympathies of the senders were read from H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Scindia Gwalior, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and others. The secretary of the Conference in opening the proceedings said that the Mahratta Aikechha Sabha had intended to hold similar conferences some years back, the conference included all the backward Hindu castes. Nearly 900 delegates of 40 different castes and from 300 different towns and villages had come together.

Mr. Tukaram Javaji, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that they were still backward in education, and they must try to advance with the co-operation of their educated brothers. They should forget all artificial differences.

The President thanked the promoters of the conference for giving him the opportunity to meet so many leading members of the different backward classes. His Highness consented to preside over the deliberations only with the object of leading a helping hand to the most useful and regenerating movement set on foot by the Marhatha, Aikyechhu Sabha, the object of which was to help the spread of education—intellectual, industrial and moral.

The president laid special emphasis on the head female education. Mr. A. K. Donald, Judge Small Cause Court, said that the time had gone by to keep the depressed classes, depressed or the backward classes, backward. Everybody was striving to raise himself in the eyes of the world. The backward classes must not look to others for their raising, mentally and socially. They might pass resolutions in the conference but their action was most needed. He knew how the millhands suffered in the hands of the money lenders. The whole fault lay in their total ignorance and literacy. They must help their children to be a little brighten by giving them education. The Chairman asked the backward classes to take the aid of Government and other schools in educating themselves. The people could not all be clerks but a large percentage of them were agriculturists and he would be most glad to see those agriculturists double trible and quadruple the production of the lands by the help of education.

Mr. Ali Muhammad Bhimji, a Moslem merchant, said they all much regretted the ill treatment of Indians in the Transwaal and in Canada, but in India the people themselves were committing a more grievous offence by treating their brothers as backward and depressed.

The conference adjourned until this morning.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### Big Upsets in Burdwan Cup and Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The racing to-day was of a very interesting and exciting order, the bookies having a decided advantage over the punters. Five Crown, Lithosian, Lumination, Picnic and Lady Erna, all failed, to the disgust of their backers. The Burdwan Cup and the Trials produced the biggest upsets. The attendance was very full. Immediately after the Trials the public backed Mayfowl heavily, and he stands first favourite now at six to four.

Details:—

BURDWAN CUP, R. C. AND A,—Distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Scott's Proprietor, 10st 3lbs..........Northmore 1
Mr. Burjorjee's Herald 9st 10lbs.........McNeilage 2
Col. Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill, 10st 3lbs Hayhoe 3

ALSO RAN:—Five Crown, 11st 3lbs; Keerit 10st 3lbs, Kipling, 9st 10lbs.

BETTING:—Five to four on Five Crown, fours Keerit and Parkhill, twelves Proprietor and Herald, thirties Kipling.

THE RACE:—To a good start Proprietor led, followed by Five Crown, with Parkhill and Keerit next. There was no change in the order till near the home turn, when Five Crown fell back. Keerit, jumping badly, lost a lot of ground on the penultimate hurdle. Proprietor was first over the last hurdle. Keerit challenged, but failed even to secure a place. Herald came and occupied that position. Won by 1 1-4 length, 1-2 length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 151 to winner; Rs. 29, Rs. 71 and Rs. 18 for places.

TIME:—3 min., 21 3-4 secs.

ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Maud, 9st 3lbs ... Davis 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Circus Girl, 8st 3lbs.......................... Bloss 2
Mrs F.tee's Son of a Gun 9st 11lbs..........Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—The Plum 9st 1lb. Stop Thief 9st 3lbs.

BETTING:—Five to one on Maud, eights Circus Girl, any prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Stop Thief led for the a short while Maud next went to the front and never being challenged, won in a common canter by five lengths, eight lengths between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 12 to winner; Rs. 11 and Rs. 15 for places.

TIME:—1 min., 33 1-4 secs.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—(Division No. 1.)—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gurdas' Bombastic, 9st 12lbs.............Brown 1
Mr. R. R.'s Lithosian, 9st 4lbs.................Evans 2
Major Stratton's Monaben, 8st 4lbs...........Quinn 3

ALSO RAN:—Chin Chin 9st Soultiing 8lbs; Meddling 8st 10lbs; Aqueduct 8st 8lbs; Milliner 8st 4lbs; Borgie 8st 3lbs; McKenna, 8st 3lbs; Rosa Chamberlain, 8st 3lbs; Serpent, 8st 2lbs; Madrina, 7st 13lbs.

BETTING:—Six to four Lithosian, sixes Bombastic and Meddling, fives Serpent; longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Rosa Chamberlaine showed out first; then Lithosian went to the front and looked all over the winner, but Bombastic challenged opposite the second stand, and won by 1 1-4 length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 124 to the winner, Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 64 for places.

TIME:—1 min. 1 sec.

THE TRIALS.—One mile.

Messrs. Heather and Jones' Black Buck, 9st 3lbs. Firth 1
Sir A Apcar's Mayfowl, 9st 3lbs,..............P. Kuhn 2
Sir A. Apcar's Vavasor, 9st 3lbs..............O. Hoyt 3
Mr. McKerrow's Victor, 9st 3lbs...............Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Lumination, 9st 3lbs; 9st 3lbs; Kilbirnie, 9st 3lbs; Criton, 9st 3lbs; Kurnell, 9st 3lbs; Gunboat, 9st 3lbs; Valerius 8st 10lbs.

BETTING:—Three to two Lumination, sixes Criton, threes Victory, sevens Kurnell, twenties Black Buck, thirties the rest.

THE RACE:—From a level start Kilbirnie led with Criton and Soultine hanging at his girth. Then came Lumination and Victor, with Gunboat, and Mayfowl last. Criton led into the straight, Firth shot Black-buck forward, and he at once assumed the lead, under which Mayfowl and Vavasor came with giant strides, with Victor next. The result of the trials was a surprise, a complete outsider coming in. Blat-buck won by 3-4 length, 1 length between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 264 for win and Rs. 68, Rs. 69 and Rs. 70 for places.

TIME:—1 min., 41 secs.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—(Division No. 2)—6 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Royal Colours 9st. 6lbs.,..........Evans. 1.
Mr. Dass' The Witch, 9st. ...........................Kuhn. 2.
Mr. Gurdas' Macann, 10st. 2lbs.,..............Brown 3.

ALSO RAN:—Second to None, 9st. 5lbs; Bonnyboy, 9st. 5lbs; Picnic 9st 4 lbs; King's Spear 8st. 13lbs; Lady Douglas, 8st. 9lbs; Don Urbano 9st. 6lbs; Tom Chaucer, 8st. 3lbs, Particle 8st. 2lbs; Common 7st.-12lbs; Light Metal, 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—Twos Picnic, threes Macann, fives Particle, tens Royal Colours, Second to None, Bonny Boy, Light Metal; fours Witch, twenties the rest.

THE RACE:—Royal Colours led from start to finish, winning by 1 1-4 length, 1 length between second and third.

Totes:—Paid Rs. 124 to the winner, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21 for places.

TIME:—1 min 15 secs.

THE GERMAN CUP.—R. C.

Mr. Ketsoe's Beckmesser, 10st 2lbs..........Evans 1
Messrs. Heather and Jones' Santoinette, 8st. Hardy 2
Mr. Alp's The Cellarer, 7st 10lbs............Dnilar 3

ALSO RAN:—Lady Erna, 8st 3lbs; Black Douglas, 8st 13lbs; Bachelor's Art, 7st 13lbs; Bushy Dame 7st 8lbs; Redcell, 7st 7lbs; Lucullus, 7st; Wise Hawk, 7st; Devereux 7st.

BETTING:—Twos Lady Erna, threes Cellarer, fours Beckmesser, sixes Bachelor's Art and Black Douglas, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Wise Hawk led for the first four furlongs; then Cellarer went to the front and led till the home turn, where the winner overhauled the leader and won in a canter by 4 lengths, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

Totes paid Rs. 74 to the winner, Rs. 27, Rs. 62 and Rs. 24 for places.

TIME:—3mins 2 1-4secs.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

Entries are invited at once for the Marryat Cup competition carrying the championship of the Gymkhana. The first round will commence on Monday, February 17th, and entries will close on Wednesday, February 12th. Entrance fee Rs. 3.

A ladies' doubles handicap, for which an entrance fee of Rs. 3 per player will be charged, will commence on Monday, January 20th, and entries will close on Thursday, January 16th. Provided that twelve or more entries are received, a ladies' singles handicap will be held.

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A later telegram states:—Disturbance appears to have passed away; lower signal.

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THE committee appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of the recent outbreak at the Madras Penitentiary consists of the Hon. Mr. Alan Butterworth as President, and the Hon. the Surgeon-General and the Hon. Mr Audinarayaniah Pantulu as members.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

HAD BAD ECZEMA ON BOTH HANDS

Unable to Do the Slightest Thing. Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad. Cuticura Remedies Cured Her. No Return of Complaint Since.

"About twenty-six years ago I had a very bad attack of eczema on both hands and unable to do the slightest thing. I did not know what to do for relief. The eczema appeared on the backs of both hands and between the fingers in the form of small pimples which were filled with a clear fluid, the hands being very much swollen and the irritation so bad that it almost drove me mad.

"This state of things went on for a long time and I kept on trying all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit from them. At last, seeing an advertisement about Cuticura Remedies, I decided to give them a trial. I therefore sent for a set of the three remedies, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, value 7s. 9d. and soon obtained relief. I continued using them and they entirely cured me. My hands were entirely healed and although it is now twenty-six years ago that I was cured, I am happy to say that I have never once had the slightest return of this distressing complaint, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies which I must say ought to be in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Sheldrake, 36, Upland Road, Ipswich, England, July 12, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Man-Eating Tiger

would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief.

Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief—the ever ready help in time of pain. Rub it into the face and head—put it where the pain is—and the pain disappears.

Pain and Little's Oriental Balm can't stay in the same place. They can't mix any more than oil and water.

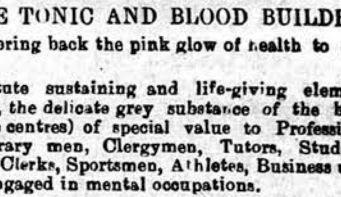
So Neuralgia is banished. Relief comes almost instantly. The nerves are soothed. You are well.

It relieves and cures where all other remedies have failed.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated. appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladium, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December, 1912.

**No. 11541.**—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires TO SELECT A CANDIDATE for appointment as Probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons of high educational qualifications who are not already in Government service. Applications are accordingly invited which must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 20th February, 1913. Applicants must produce evidence—

(i) that they are subject of His Majesty or of Native State or Prince in India, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and have resided for not less than three years before the date of application within the limits of the Bombay Presidency or of States under the political control of His Excellency the Governor in Council;

(ii) that they will be above 21, and below 25 years of age on the date abovementioned: the proofs of age and nationality required will be the same as under the rules(1) approved by the Government of India, for candidates proceeding to England, to compete for the Indian Civil Service;

(iii) as to the University degrees or other educational distinctions gained by them;

(iv) as to their proficiency and conduct in the shape of certificates from the heads of such educational institutions as they may have attended, provided that a candidate who has attended a college must produce a certificate from the Principal of such college.

Note.—Applications for certificates of age and nationality referred to in clauses (i) and (ii) should be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, or the Commissioner of the Division or the highest Political Officer accredited to the Native State, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules for the issue of certificates of age and nationality.

[The power to grant certificates of age and nationality has since been conferred on Collectors.]

2. The selected candidate will be required to satisfy Government, after a special medical examination to be conducted by the Medical Board of the Presidency, that he is in all respects physically fitted for the performance of the duties required of an officer holding any appointment in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service.

(1) Note.—The following are the relevant rules:—

* * *

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

* * *

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer . . . . . will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

3. The probationer will be required to go through a course of equitation and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and to pass the tests prescribed for Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service, viz., the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, including an examination in the language of the District to which he is posted. The Collector of the District to which he is appointed will afford him every necessary facility for acquiring a thorough insight into his duties. Except for special reasons, such probationer will not receive permanent charge of a taluka nor be invested with Magisterial powers until he shall have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard. After the period of two years prescribed, such probationer will ordinarily be appointed to the first vacancy occurring in the cadre of Deputy Collectors. His pay will be for the first year of the probationary period—Rs. 150 per mensem, then until he passes the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, Rs. 175 per mensum, and after that Rs. 200 per mensem, until he obtains a substantive appointment in the Provincial Service.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable
the Governor in Council,
G. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(a) the horoscope;
(b) family books;
(c) tradesman's account books showing entries relating to the birth;
(d) the record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations;
(e) if the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

VII. If the Secretary to Government-Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proof of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, viz., the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions. The nature of the evidence produced by the candidate must be stated in the certificate, which shall be given in the following form:—

I hereby certify that who is a candidate for the . . . . . has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below, (a) and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , at , a place within His Majesty's Dominions.

(a) (Here enter details).

IX Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

X. In addition to the particulars required by Rule II, a candidate not born in His Majesty's Dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

XI. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly and has established the fact that though born without the limits of His Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form stating the nature of the evidence produced regarding the candidate's birth:—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the . . . . . has submitted the proofs of his birth detained below, (b) and has satisfactorily shows that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the day of 18 , at and that he was born at , a place without His Majesty's Dominions, but athe he is the son/grandson of a person born in those dominions.

(b) (Here enter details.)

° ° °

a The power to grant certificates of age and nationality has been conferred on Collectors.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 22nd Dec. 1912.

## THE MAHOMEDANS AND THEIR COLLEGE.

THE story of the origin and progress of the great Moslem institution at Aligarh, which has turned out thousands of well-equipped graduates, makes a pleasure page in the educational history of modern India, for it demonstrates what well-directed enthusiasm may accomplish in building up the ideals of a community which used to be classified among the backward races of the East. But besides the intellectual and social reformation symbolized by its College, Aligarh is the birthplace of the great political movement which has rejuvenated Indian Islam, and kindled legitimate aspirations that had been quiescent since the collapse of the Moghal Empire a couple of centuries ago. For these reasons, therefore, the recent announcement that the crisis is occurring in the fortunes of the College which will have important results on its future utility has been received with dismay by all patriotic Mahomedans, who are now awaiting with anxiety the developments promised by its Trustees for the purpose of allaying the dissensions that have arisen regarding its management. It is regrettable that this tribulation should have come, while the question of the National University is still occupying the attention of the leaders who are formulating a reply to the decision of the Government about its constitution, and at a time when the calamities of Turkey are the most absorbing topic in Moslem circles. The situation in the Near East has led to the adjournment of the meeting of the National League which was to have been held next week.

To comprehend the situation that has arisen, it is necessary to explain that the policy laid down by Sir Syed Ahmed, and followed by his successors until quite recently, was one of non-intervention between the teaching staff and the pupils. The authority of the Principal and his assistants was paramount in all matters relating to instruction and discipline, the functions of the governing body being limited to questions of finance and general management. Under these conditions the College flourished, and we heard nothing of dissensions among those who presided over its fortunes. But a few years ago, this neutral attitude, which all skilled educationists will recognize as being an absolute essential for success, was exchanged for an active participation in matters hitherto left to the discretion of the professors, with results that were foretold by the head of the College, when he resigned his appointment rather than share in a division of responsibilities that could only produce disaster. Youths of all nations who are *in statu pupillari* are quick to take advantage of relaxations in scholastic discipline, and, although Orientals are probably more amenable to control than their Western contemporaries, it would have been surprising if the Aligarh students had not perceived and used the opportunities offered by the disagreements between the Trustees and the teaching staff. They helped to widen the cleavage by sending up to the Secretary and individual members of the governing board, a series of petty complaints against the curriculum and the rulings of the professors, and these, instead of being relegated to the nearest waste paper receptacle, have been solemnly debated and resolved upon at meetings of the executive body. It is no wonder, therefore, that for some time past, the College has been in a state of incipient rebellion, and that Sir James Weston had good cause for the advice he gave the other day when he recommended the Trustees to "present a united front in dealing with the students, so as to discourage and suppress the spirit of petulance and irreverence which is one of the greatest dangers to their young lives."

This is one point, requiring speedy and efficient adjustment if the College is not to deteriorate into a mismanaged institution, and, as the Lieutenant-Governor indicated, harmony can be restored by a reversal of the policy of intervention in purely scholastic matters, and a determination to give the fullest support to the teaching staff. But there are other and more serious dissensions amongst the governing body into which we have not space to enter, and which were referred to in the recent consultation between the head of the United Provinces Government and themselves as likely to endanger the future of the College, unless they can be arranged. They include questions of management, alterations in the curriculum, greater liberty to the students in the discussion of political matters affecting Mahomedan India and other changes which the younger men on the Board wish to introduce, but which are viewed with apprehension by older and wiser heads. The one promising feature in the situation is that all are resolved to protect the fundamental principles of Aligarh, and to permit no departure from the excellent ideals of its founder, a decision which received the fullest approbation of Sir James Meston in his review of the problems awaiting solution. The Trustees gave no indication of the manner in which they proposed to settle their differences, but it may be surmised that persuasive influences will be tried in the first instance, and, if they fail to effect a reconciliation, it may be necessary to make changes in the personnel of the governing body with a view to healing the schism. For, as Sir James Meston declared in the final sentence of his appeal for concord, "united you will stand; divided you must sooner or later fall. Is the decay of Aligarh, a price which should be paid for your dissension?" Another point which emerged from the recent Conference is the resolve to erect a new College, as the accommodation in the existing institution is insufficient, and numbers of applications for admission have had to be refused. This decision predicates a fresh appeal to the community for funds as Aligarh has no surplus revenues available, and at least ten or twelve lakhs of rupees will be required for building and endowment operations. Mahomedan India has already contributed thirty lakhs for a University, whose evolution is still problematical owing to the limitations imposed by the Government, and there may well be some reluctance in meeting a new demand for educational funds, unless the people are satisfied that the future of Aligarh is not jeopardized by the quarrels of its Trustees. Prior to launching their scheme for a new College, the latter should, therefore, follow Sir James Meston's counsel, eliminate the causes of strife amongst themselves and appear as a consolidated body, whose sole objective is the advancement of the community looking to them for guidance. When this has been accomplished, their new project will, doubtless, receive the financial support it merits, for Moslem India will willingly tax itself afresh in the great cause symbolized by the College and the subsidiary developments which have sprung from an institution that has no precise parallel in the educational and political history of the East.

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**THE OPIUM STOCKS.** MR. ACLAND'S reply to Sir John Rees in the House of Commons is most unsatisfactory. The situation is not one which permits of dilatory measures. Already the financial strain, which the arbitrary action of the Chinese authorities has created, must be felt badly by some of the smaller interests, which are engaged in the opium trade. Mr. Acland, however, says that the Government could not possibly accept any obligation to force opium into China, and apparently bases this pious resolution on the terms of the treaty. We should like to know, however, why those clauses of the treaty, which impose obligations upon China should be ignored by the Home Government. China undertook that unless she could entirely stop her own production of opium, which she has notoriously failed to do, she would accept opium from India for seven years in annually diminishing quantities. Therefore, so far as those well-defined limits are concerned, the sale of opium to China was not a speculative operation, such as Mr. Acland endeavours to pretend it to be. And in asking that China should be compelled to take over the stocks of Indian opium, there is no effort to force into China any opium, which the Chinese Government has not already agreed to accept. The stocks which the Indian merchants would gladly get rid of are those which have accumulated in the ports through the authorities' refusal to pass them up-country, and those which are on the seas. These are of a value of some fifteen crores. The merchants have a right to expect that this opium, for which a demand has been admitted by treaty, should not be left on their hands, and, if they can be relieved of it, they are willing to grant China reasonable terms, that is payment by instalments covering a period of two or three years. After that their feeling is that the British Government are welcome to prohibit the export of opium to China altogether, for they are tired of the trade. The only encouraging point in Mr. Acland's reply is his admission that, if it is found that there has been much planting, and real and persistent obstruction to Indian opium, "the position will undoubtedly be serious." This, it is hoped, is an indication that the Government will do something eventually. There is no doubt about the obstruction, and none about the planting, except as to its extent. A wire received by a well-known Bombay firm from Shanghai, and applying to Northern China generally, which was dated the 20th instant, says, "All outlet Indian opium entirely closed except foreign settlement Shanghai." The authorities, too, are hampering the trade by the most severe repressive measures, which, according to their obligations under last year's treaty, are premature by several years. They agreed to withdraw all restrictions on the wholesale trade, and yet a recent telegram states that at Wuhu, in Northern China, all native wholesale merchants have been compelled to undertake to make no further sales. At the same time by the new criminal code, which was published in May last, those who import, sell, prepare or smoke opium are liable to penal servitude. These measures can only be regarded as a wilful ignoring of treaty obligations, and a deliberate obstruction of the trade in Indian opium. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will make the inquiries, on which it insists as expeditiously as possible, so that something may be done before the financial consequences become more serious.

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**MALARIA AND COMMONSENSE.** THE memory of the bulk of the Europeans in Bombay, goes back to the time when malarial fever was supposed to be the result of exposure to damp air such as lies over snipe-jheels. Then came the discoveries of Ross and others, and the mosquito curtain which had already been in use for many years as a sleep-insurance policy for the rainy season came to be regarded as the one great preventive of malaria. The result of this has been the neglect of other obvious preventives, and the maintenance of the mosquito curtain at times and seasons when it is quite useless. The one part of the body which is most liable to mosquito bites during the daytime is the ankles; probably because the legs are more still than the hands. And everyone knows how much their ankles get bitten during the rainy season. Yet the very people who argue most vehemently as to the paramount necessity of mosquito curtains take no thought for the protection of their ankles, and go to dinner every night in silk socks or open work stockings with pumps or dancing shoes. Result—fever. The one supremely simple remedy is the wearing of boots at night for dinner. Nothing could be simpler. Why do not our leading bootmakers, or footwear-purveyors advertise and put on the market smart evening boots? There is no need to have them very high, because the regions above the ankle are, or ought to be, protected by the trousers or shirt; and those persons who have tried boots for evening wear during the mosquito season know that this precaution secures not partial but absolute and complete immunity from mosquito bites on the legs. The second point referred to above, namely the excessive adoration of the mosquito curtain, is beautifully exemplified by the continuance of the curtain in times and places at which there are no mosquitoes. For instance, in many up-country towns during the drier parts of the year, mosquitoes are practically non-existent. And the immunity secured by the use of the curtain is more than counter-balanced by the loss of fresh pure air at night, and probable loss of sleep. A curtainless bed makes a hot weather night tolerable.

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**DIVORCE IN AMERICA.** THE Washington correspondent of the *Times* intimates that much interest is taken in America, in the majority Report of the Royal Commission on Divorce which has reached them from England. Except in some clerical and ultra-Conservative circles it is approved. Its recommendations are, of course, regarded as fairly moderate judged by American standards, for in the United States it is not the difficulty but the facility of divorce which is criticised. On one day, a month ago, for instance, the New York Court granted thirty-two petitions at a single sitting. A report prepared by the States Census Bureau, showed that between 1870 and 1907, the divorce rate "had attained a threefold velocity." In spite of the obstructive efforts of the Church and some law-makers—for many States have recently strengthened their laws—the ratio of divorces to marriages was found to have increased from one in 34 in 1870 to one in 12 in 1907. No such comprehensive statistics have since been published, but during part of 1911, there was one divorce suit in Kansas City to every four marriage licences issued, and that in 1910, the most populous county in the State of Washington, granted one divorce to every six marriages. The correspondent, however points out that it would be inaccurate to attribute the instability of American marriages solely to the laxity of American divorce laws. Those who favour the facile annulment of marriage refuse, indeed, to admit that such laws have ever encouraged what have been called "trial marriages," that is, marriages entered into with their easy and speedy dissolution in full view.

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**COTTON.** THE anticipated falling off in the Ginners' figures has come. The Sixth Ginners' Report gave the quantity ginned up to 1st December as 11,844,000 bales against 12,816,000 bales at the same time last year, this report showing a falling off of only 972,000 bales on last year's crop. The Seventh Ginners' Report, received here on Saturday, gave the quantity ginned up to 13th December as 12,425,000 bales against 13,771,000 last year, the difference now being 1,346,000 bales. The quantity ginned between the 1st and 13th December was 581,000 bales, against 954,000 bales last year, and 882,000 bales during the same period in the previous big crop year 1908-09. These figures may be construed as bullish or bearish according to the views held by the reader, and various reasons are assigned by both the bull and the bear parties to prove their reading of the report to be the correct one. The fact, however, remains that the Home markets have declined on the above report. No doubt the nervousness and uncertainty regarding the political outlook has had something to say to the easier tone of the market; but the general feeling at Home is still bullish, and is likely to continue so, unless something unforeseen occurs. The chief cause of this feeling is the extraordinary manner in which the huge crop of last year was absorbed, and the undoubted fact that the consumption this season will be larger than last year. Manchester is booked ahead for some months, and manufactures are in a position to refuse orders, except at full prices and for distant deliveries. In these factors lie the strength of the market. Provided no disturbing political situation arises, chances are in favour rather of higher prices than of any material decline from the present level.

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THE amusing sketch of the Matheran of the future, which appeared in our issue of Saturday, was, by oversight, headed "Matheran in 1907" instead of "in 1927."

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

### LORD GLENCONNER.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 6

To those who know Lord Glenconner personally, the rumour cabled from Bombay, that he is being mentioned on your side as a possible successor to Sir George Clarke, comes as a surprise, and is, indeed, regarded with a certain amount of scepticism. A man of cultivated tastes and very rich, Lord Glenconner, though he has had four years' experience as a member of the House of Commons, has never shown any keen disposition to take part in the more onerous duties of public life. Neither the position of Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, which he has recently filled with so much courtly dignity, nor the Lord Lieutenancy of Peebleshire, where his Scottish seat is situated, entails any heavy demands on on his powers. Hitherto what he has seemed most to enjoy is the quiet life of a refined country gentleman, and a trout stream seems to have more attractions for him than the hurly-burly of politics. Though the brother-in-law of the Prime Minister, he was not supposed to be very enthusiastic about the famous Veto Bill, but there was probably no truth in the rumour that he was ready to join a cave if one had been formed. In some things political, he is, at all events, in complete agreement with Mr. Asquith. For example, Lord Glenconner is a strong anti-Suffragist, and I recollect that he was one of those who attended the influential meeting at Caxton Hall several years ago, when the Society for Opposing the Extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage was launched. If, notwithstanding his apparent preference for a less strenuous existence than, I fear, is the lot of the ruler of an Indian presidency, he has been induced to accept the Bombay Governorship, those who know him intimately predict that he will worthily fill the role, and I am sure that he will be as popular as the most popular of his predecessors. Lady Glenconner, as you are aware, is a sister of Mr. George Wyndlam, and she has a great reputation as a hostess. Lord and Lady Glenconner's dinner parties at their town house in Queen Anne's Gate, which, by the way, contains one of the finest private collections of paintings in London, are quite celebrated. There was one last Friday night, at which the guests included the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, the Master of Christ's (Dr. Shipley), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Moulton, Mr. John Burns, M.P., Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the Dowager Lady Hay of Haystown, Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, the novelist, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Napier.

### THE INS AND THE OUTS—LIBERAL OPTIMISM.

Whatever may be the cause, it is undeniable that the Ministry and their supporters are just now in an extremely confident mood, and apparently their confidence is not without justification. Six weeks or two months ago, things were very different, and I should have predicted that, if a general election had taken place, then the Government would have suffered an overwhelming defeat. I should not say the same to-day. What is it that has brought about this change in the political atmosphere? "The Bolton Election," some aver. "The recent speeches of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law on Tariff Reform," say others. I am inclined to adhere to the belief I have already expressed, that the latter are right. Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday, defended the action of himself and the other heads of the Unionist party in nailing their flag to Tariff Reform at this moment, but he was not very convincing. His friends were, unquestionably, doing much better spade work in the country, while they were allowed to confine themselves to the blunders of the Government, and kept the fiscal question more or less in the background. That the hour has not yet struck for Tariff Reform is clear to many of the rank and file of the Unionist party, although their leaders seem to be unaware of the fact. There is no more ardent Unionist in or out of the "Birmingham Zone" than Mr. A. F. Bird, the member for West Wolverhampton. What does Mr. Bird say? In the present condition of public feeling the advocacy of Tariff Reform and Colonial Preference should, he maintains, be adapted "to meet the state of opinion in particular constituencies." To achieve success, each Unionist candidate must have regard to the stage of advancement to which opinion on the fiscal question has ripened in each individual constituency. "A particular school of thought, therefore," must not be "too insistent in seeking rigidly to enforce doctrines upon those members or candidates, who, for perfectly adequate reasons, if they are to win or hold seats, find themselves, for the moment, unable to go the full length of those doctrines." He adds; "Members of our party holding safe seats are unable to realise the difficulties of others who are fighting for seats in industrial constituencies where parties are evenly balanced. If we are to come back to power with a Unionist majority superior to any possible combination against us, 'reasonable latitude' must be allowed under the conditions I have named. The most experienced electioneers and those gallant M. P.'s, who go forth from our ranks fighting for the cause the whole year round from one end of the country to another, will support me in this contention." I know one well-known and level-headed Unionist who fears that, as the result of certain speeches, together with the attitude of Viscount Wolmer and Earl Winterton at the sittings of the Standing Committee which is considering the new Trades Union Bill, his party will be out of office for the next eight years. I do not think that they will be "out of office" for such a long time, but they may be "out of power." Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the speech made by Lord Crewe at Cheltenham the night before last is awaited with some interest. Lord Crewe has probably never before made such a vigorous speech, and it has attracted a good deal of attention. Even those who do not doubt Mr. Law's ability to defend himself consider that his words were not carefully chosen when he said: "We have done India great service, and we have a right to say etc." Of course, we have done great service to India; but India has done great service to us? To say nothing about the material advantages, the benefit, politically, is enormous. With all respect to the Colonies—and no good Briton can help thinking respectfully of the Colonies—the day after the delivery of Mr. Borden's truly epoch-making speech, the British Empire would occupy a vastly different position in the world if it did not include India.

### VISIT OF PROFESSOR SAYCE TO INDIA.

Sir George Birdwood writes to inform me that Professor Sayce, the eminent Assyriologist, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Percival (a brother of the Private Secretary to the late Sir Bartle Frere when he was Governor of Bombay), are about to visit India, and remain there during the winter for the purpose of visiting Karli, Ellora, Ajanta, Sarnath (near Benares) and Budh-Gaya and the site of Kapilavastu (on the confines of Nepal), and possibly other Buddhistic antiquities in Northern India. Professor Sayce's immediate object in so doing is to compare the Buddhistic remains in these places with those examined by him in Ceylon and Java, when he visited those islands last year. They both, furthermore, desire to carefully go over the Buddhistic relics that may happen to be stored in such public institutions as the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the School of Art at Bombay, and, of course, at Calcutta and Madras. The expedition is sure to be fruitful in interesting results; "but, for my own part," continues Sir George, "what I most desire, and, so far as I had the power, would support, is a systematic and close research after every kind of Buddhistic remains calculated to throw light on the history of Western India during the period of Parthian Supremacy in Persia, B.C. 250 to A.D. 225-6; which was also the period of unclouded Buddhistic 'credit and renown' in Western India. It really should not be impossible to reconstruct with something of certitude, and continuity of detail, the history of Western India, from the Indus to the Kistna, during those five centuries. It was during these centuries that the commerce which always existed between the East and the West gradually culminated; and its two most marked spiritual consequences were the gradual evolution of Judaism into Christianity and of Hinduism into Buddhism; for Buddhism is nothing other than commercialised and denationalised, and, so far, spiritualised Hinduism; and it is to be noted in this connection that only where Judaism was perfectly Hellenised, did it take shape as the historical Christianity of Europe; and that while it remained unmoved by the Hellenic influences it took the severely monotheistic form in which it prevails throughout Islam, that is, Islam of the Sunnis of Arabia, Turkey, and Central Asia. There must be infinite 'documents' of all sorts, surviving from this half-millennium, in one place and another, from the Tannah river, all up the maritime provinces of Western India to Karachi, and along the shores of the Persian Gulf and Southern Arabia, and the Red Sea. They only have to be sought for to be found. Of course, when that great international and humanising commerce was broken up during the decline of the Roman Empire, and the nationalising reaction began in India, and the Brahmanical Hindus, at last issuing out of their safe retreats in Southern India, re-established the old religion throughout Western India and the greater part of Northern India, there would have been a wholesale destruction of every kind of 'document' within easy reach of the avengers of Brahma, Siva and Vishnu, and of the institutions of the Code of Manu and other analagous Hindu 'Law Books'; but all that notwithstanding, there must remain somewhere in Western India,—hidden from careless or uninstructed eyes,—and again along the coasts of the neighbouring countries,—countless survivals of the period, in the way of architectural ruins, stone inscriptions, objects of art such as signet rings, etc., and even manuscripts, and other great 'finds' for those who will search them out. Professor Sayce is at present in Egypt, where he will be joined by Mr. Percival, who leaves here on the 12th, and they both expect to arrive in Bombay harbour about the 27th inst. I write this to you in the hope that it may be read by educated and wealthy Hindus, and Muslims and Parsis in Bombay, who, (if they are the true sons of their fathers), I know to possess all sorts of so-called *objets d'art* purchased of 'horsedealers' from Persia and Arabia, and from whom I myself was often able to buy for a song, out of their 'horse boats', handfuls of signet stones, grubbed up out of the dust of the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates and of the Minæan and Sabæan coasts. I am presuming that this primitive trade still continues; and in the same hands as from the days of Pharaoh Necho II, and Nebuchadnezzar."

### LORD ROBERTS' "MESSAGE TO THE NATION."

Sir George Birdwood further writes, in reply to a reference on the matter to him, "I am not entitled to pronounce a responsible opinion on Lord Roberts's 'Message to the Nation,' but what I think to myself of it, and say to myself about it, is that I only wish there had been time to include in the volume before its publication Lord Rosebery's fine defence of Lord Roberts's policy in the matter of national defence, against the despicable attacks on it by some of the subordinate members of the present Government. Lord Rosebery put the controversy on its proper footing, as one between a military strategist on one side, and a patriot statesman on the other; and as between Lord Roberts, and Mr. Asquith (who is a true patriot statesman, though in this matter he may be a misguided one, even as Lord Roberts may be a misguided military strategist). The honours" are honourably divided, and Mr. Acland is left in a well deserved position of ignominious reproof and rebuke. But while I, as a matter of common honesty, and mutual consideration between man and man, and honourable feeling, insist that there 'should be compulsory military service for "every man Jack of us true Britons,' in my 'heart of hearts.' I don't believe we are any the less safe from a foreign invasion for the want of it. I hazily remember reading in a French book by a French General that, in the Peninsular War, what amazed and confounded the French soldiers so much was that the English soldiers would take no notice of their 'manœuvres' to get into position, but would wait for them laughing and talking and eating and drinking until our men could, to use their own phrase, "see the white of the Frenchmen's eyes," when they would joyfully snatch up their muskets and give them a volley and then rush at them, and send them flying. This has always been the English way of fighting, *i. e.*, of fighting only against fearful odds, or, what is the same thing, *fearful risks.* We are not moved to fight else: and this is even more true of us, taken as a nation than in regiments, or individually. It is not war, but it is magnificent, and has always been successful. We hate tactics and strategy; and it was a most strategic General and masterful tactician as well as brave English gentleman, who lost us Isandwana!

"Our Territorials may be short of their drill-master, but I have seen as much of them as I have been able to manage at my age, and they are splendid fellows, wiry, well set up and with heart and soul in their work; and I am not so sure that the additional training that would transform them into experts, *i. e.*, professional soldiers, would promote their efficiency. I even have a suspicion it might reduce their efficiency. I recall a passage in Aristotle's Ethics III (ii), in which he says, in effect, that regularly trained troops, owing to their expert knowledge realise the dangers in which an army may become involved, far sooner than untrained troops, and, finding themselves beaten in 'the game of war,' that is by the rules of strategy and tactics, will, so to say, too readily accept their defeat, not out of want of courage, but simply because they have, in a scientific sense, 'lost the wager.' On the other hand, he continues, a militia of country folk will fight on, in spite of being out-manœuvred, and win, "as at (the battle of) Hermaeum," although already thoroughly routed and put *hors de combat* by the rulers of the game The only danger they see is that of the men in front of them, and to that they oppose

(*Continued on page 6.*)

## UNANIMITY OF THE POWERS.

### AUTONOMY RECOMMENDED FOR ALBANIA.

### Austro-Servian Difficulty Removed.

### WAR SPIRIT AROUSED OVER ADRIANOPLE.

### Important Pronouncement by French Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 20.

It is officially announced that the Ambassadors have recommended to the Governments of the Great Powers that Albania be granted autonomy, with a provision guaranteeing Servia commercial access to the Adriatic. It is added that the Governments are agreed in principle on both points.

VIENNA, DEC. 21.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors, which is regarded as endorsing Austria's standpoint.

VIENNA, DEC. 22.

The Servian Premier yesterday called on the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, and expressed the regret of his Government at the blunders of individual military officers over the affair of M. Prochaska. the Consul at Prizrend.

#### THE DELEGATES.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The King received the Peace delegates at Buckingham Palace, to-day, and conversed with them for half an hour.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon in honour of the Peace Delegates at the Mansion House and, a brilliant assemblage was present.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the point that he was not ashamed to call himself an optimist, and to declare that the Peace of London in times to come would be considered one of proudest leaves in London's laurel crown.

The various delegates delivered complimentary speeches, and were hopeful of the success of the mission.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

It is semi-officially announced that the cause of peace has made great strides during the last forty-eight hours, Austria having decided to come into line with the other Powers in urging moderation on the part of Turkey.

The delegates of the Allies yesterday plainly intimated to the Turkish delegates that the delays must end, but optimism prevailed when the Conference adjourned.

#### RE-VICTUALLING QUESTION.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Peace Conference adjourned to-night. after sitting for two hours. The questions of a Greek armistice and the re-victualling of Adrianople were discussed, and will be again discussed when the Conference resumes on Monday afternoon.

According to the official account of the Conference, the Turks asked for the re-victualling of Adrianople as a condition of negotiating with Greece, but the Allies considered the question already settled by the Armistice, and therefore outside the scope of the Conference. The Turks replied that they must, therefore, refer the matter to Constantinople.

Reuter learns that the Turks, in the interests of humanity, have asked for the re-victualling of all the besieged towns.

#### TROUBLE BREWING.

LATER.

The unity of the Powers, as set forth last night in an official *communique*, contrasts with the situation at the Peace Conference, where trouble is apparently brewing, the latest Turkish instructions including a demand for the re-victualling of Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 22.

A strong anti-Government feeling exists in Military circles, owing to the acceptance of the Armistice without provision for the re-victualling of Adrianople. The instructions to the delegates in London to demand re-victualling were due to the attitude of the army officers. The officials, however, realise that there are small prospects of the Allies yielding on the point. The officers are strongly in favour of continuing hostilities in preference to surrendering Adrianople, and military preparations are most active with a view to the breakdown of the Peace Conference. Reinforcements arrive daily from Syria and Kurdistan, and important orders for guns and stores have been placed abroad. Sober-minded people do not share the chauvinistic optimism of the military circles.

#### BULGARIA'S FIGHTING POWER.

SOFIA, DEC. 22.

In Sobranye yesterday, the Minister of Finance, in requesting a three months' vote on account, said that, thanks to the favourable placing of treasury bonds abroad, the Army was well supplied with arms and ammunition and would be able to continue, the war for six Months.

King Ferdinand has issued, an army order praising the troops for their memorable exploits and exhorting them to profit by the respite and prepare for fresh efforts.

#### FRENCH PREMIER'S SPEECHES.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

M. Poincare, in his speech in the French Chamber yesterday, dwelt on the closeness of agreement between the *Entente* Powers with regard to the Balkan trouble. He praised the initiative of Great-Britain in arranging the Conference of Ambassadors, who had succeeded in eliminating one of the principal causes of European discord, and he believed that Servia would adopt the Ambassador's point of view. He understood that Albanian autonomy would be constituted under the suzerainty of the Sultan, and would be controlled by all the Powers. The port for Servia would be free and neutral. It would be served by an international railway, also controlled by Europe, with free transit for all goods, including war stores.

M. Poincare continuing, said that there remained the delicate questions of the limits of Albania and many others. The solution depended on the result of the negotiations between the belligerents, of which it was, unfortunately, impossible to forecast the issue. If, unhappily, a rupture occurred, Europe could not remain impassive. France was devoted to peace, and was resolved to work for peace, but she was determined to defend unhesitatingly her interests and rights, and to maintain the great traditions of France in the Near East, safeguarding, above all, her sacred national honour (cheers).

The Socialist, M. Vaillant, said the result of war would be a communistic rising in France. M. Deschanel retorted that in the event of a European war all France would do its duty.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

M. Poincare's speech is regarded as evidence of an amelioration of the general European situation, while indicating the possibility of mediation by France in the event of a rupture at the Peace Conference.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

M. Poincare also delivered a speech in the Senate yesterday, in which he said that the Balkans for the Balkan Peoples was an equitable solution, affording the surest guarantee for permanence. When peace was signed, it would rest on solid bases. Turkey would retain a considerable empire, and she would act wisely in listening to the wishes of the subject populations. France was determined to ensure respect for her interests in Lebanon and Syria. There was no foundation for the insinuation that discord had arisen between England and France in that connection. "Britain has been assured that as she has no political aspirations in those regions, and France is determined to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Asia."

ATHENS, DEC. 22.

The Turkish Army on Mitylene has surrendered. The Greeks in Epirus have captured Goritza, after forcing fortified passes.

#### TURKISH ACCOUNT.

The Associated Press of India is authorized to publish the following telegram received by the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay:—A telegram received to-day from the Ministry, dated Sublime Porte, December 21 (evening), emphatically contradicts the reports published, that "our fleet had been damaged during the Naval battles. We have suffered no loss except four sailors who were wounded, one of whom died. Our warships are absolutely undamaged."

A cablegram received in Bombay states that the "Bombay Poor Moslem's Medical Mission" reached Constantinople safely on the 18th instant.

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

### Re-organisation Discussed in the Chamber.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

During the discussion in the French Chamber, of the Army Re-organisation Bill, a number of speakers urged that, in view of the superiority of the German cavalry, it was their duty to reverse the Two Years' Service Act and not to wait until it was too late.

M. Millerand, Minister of War, said he was considering a Bill which he hoped would be unanimously agreed to both by Parliament and public opinion.

[During the discussion on Dec. 3 in the Chamber on the Loi des Cadres, M. Millerand, the Minister of War, took occasion to denounce in the strongest terms the efforts of the anti-militarists to spread hostility to the army, and to recommend sabotage in the case of mobilization. M. Millerand did not for one moment believe that the anti-militarist campaign would at a moment of danger prevent Frenchmen from doing their duty. Those impressionable people who were the first to listen to anti-militarist counsels would also be the first to listen to their country's call. But, continued the Minister, it was not sufficient to protest against the increase in the number of deserters and of those who had not performed their military duty; it was also necessary to protest in the strongest terms against a propaganda which, if it had any effect, would constitute the blackest of crimes against the country.

The French Government has addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle asking him to convey to the mayors of the nine communes of the district of Arracourt the Government's appreciation of the rapidity with which the local mobilization at Arracourt was carried out. This mobilization, which took place owing to a telegraphic error, was ordered by Brigadier Blion, who has himself been complimented by General Goetschy, commanding the Twentieth Army Corps, on the promptitude with which he acted.]

## RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

### Council of War at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 21.

A telegram from Mukden states that the commanders of the troops at Mukden, Kirin, and Tsitsihar have been summoned to St. Petersburg to take part in a council of war with regard to Mongolia.

## NEW JAPANESE MINISTRY.

TOKIO, DEC. 21.

Prince Katsura has formed a Cabinet with Baron Kato, Ambassador in London, as Foreign Minister and Admiral Saito as Minister for the Navy. The latter, after accepting, withdrew owing to pressure from other Admirals, but the Emperor issued a decree ordering him to remain in office.

Baron Kato had an interview with Sir Edward Grey yesterday. He will sail for Japan as soon as possible.

LATER

The King received Baron Kato, the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## PLAGUE IN JAVA.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 22.

Plague has re-appeared in Java. Between 4th and 17th December there were 308 cases, of which 283 proved fatal.

#### AN OUTBREAK IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 22.

The Inspector of Health at Novocherkassk reports that Plague has broken out on a farm at Popovka. Twelve deaths have occured, and eight cases are under treatment.

## SOURCE OF THE CONGO.

BERLIN, DEC. 21.

Lieutenant Graetz telegraphs from Sakania in the Belgian Congo, that he has proved Chambegi in Northern Rhodesia to be the source of the Congo.

He announces his intention of organising an Anglo-German airship expedition to explore New Guinea.

## GERMAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

KIEL, DEC. 21.

Three thousand employes in the Germania shipping yard, have struck owing to dissatisfaction with the regulations.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

In a Rugby match at Cardiff, the South African team, after an heroic struggle, beat Cardiff by seven points to six.

## THE NEW DELHI.

### Opportunity for Indian Artists.

### STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. King wanted to know whether Indian art and architecture were to have a chance in the new Delhi. The Indian taxpayer would have to pay the whole cost, and he protested against the spending of Indian revenues for British and Italian art.

Mr. Soames, speaking as an architect, thought that the Italian Renaissance style was designed entirely for bright sunshine, and was particularly suitable for India. He thought very little of modern Indian buildings. They had not reproduced nor caught the spirit of those seen at Agra.

Mr. Harold Baker said that the question of the damming of the River Jumna would receive careful consideration by the Town-Planning Committee. The India Office considered that the first impressions contained in their preliminary report suggested modifications which might be taken into account before the Committee issued its final report. Mr. Baker pointed out that the committee had nothing to do with the style of architecture. That was a matter for the future and very little, if anything, had been decided on the matter. It was not a question of a single building. There would be a vast variety of buildings, and so long as there was general harmony between the two there was no reason why there should not be Indian and European architecture side by side. It would be premature to give Lord Crewe's opinion, because nothing had been decided on that point, but what Lord Crewe had decided,—and the Viceroy was in full agreement with him—was that the fullest possible scope should be given to Indian artists and architects to give vent to Indian aspirations and ideas. (Cheers).

LONDON, DEC. 20.

In conclusion he enumerated the difficulties in the way of open competition, which, moreover, had not always produced the best architects. Lord Crewe, however, intended to adopt open competition as far as he could, bearing in mind all the considerations advanced.

#### A NOTABLE LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The "Pioneer" publishes to-day an open letter to the Viceroy under the signature of "John Rajpore," dated Delhi, December 21st, on the new Delhi. In the course of it, the writer says:—"I venture to address you upon the subject that most occupies the general intelligence, that is closest to general heart of India to-day—the manner of the establishment of the Imperial capital at Delhi. It is doubtless a matter upon which you already feel yourself but too copiously advised, yet there are evidences—such is the curious construction of eminence, from which in distinguished isolation you survey public affairs—that at no point has the real feeling of the community yet penetrated your audience chamber. At one extreme of counsels, which assail you, the Calcutta newspapers trample the whole scheme under the hoofs of wild asses, at the other the imported architect paws the air with opposite intention. In between Your Excellency's Departments apply all their competence to ascertaining what Your Excellency really wishes. And the public, as always in this country, stands aside with folded arms and keeps its opinion to itself until afterwards."

The letter goes on to describe the new Delhi, and then continues:—"That task, which is not only Your Excellency's but the country's and the Empire's, has been hanging in the cloud, before us now for nearly a year. It dropped some little while ago upon the ground, falling about a league to the south of Delhi, where it is understood to occupy twelve square miles of site. Here we may contemplate it to-day, and with the assistance of a few white cotton balloons, which happily look inexpensive, arrive at some conception of its prospects and its scope. Here we understand it is asserted and agreed that the city of new Delhi shall rise on this twelve flat square miles, eventually occupying all of them. May I be permitted to consider what there will be mainly a vast park of Government house, secretariats, bungalows, each in its two to four acre expanse. The problem at once arises, can you make a city of bungalows habitable. A winter resident abroad seeks destruction: will he find it in the place without theatres, music galleries or gaming. Bureaucracy, Sir, has no magnetism. Its kindest apologists say Sir, that the new Delhi, as now pitched, can be a garden city only. Step nearer, and we see it a garden suburb, garden suburb dominated by an agglomerated pile in a park—will there be any forgiveness if we say by a sort of crystal palace with a radial system? Such design could not come of itself. There must be a responsible idea. We find it in the expectation of industrial expansion, and the necessity for the provision of hot weather areas. Once admit that the presence of the Government will affect industrial expansion in Delhi as little as its absence does in Calcutta, once acknowledge that Delhi will be the winter capital only, as frankly as Simla will continue to be the summer capital only, and premises change. Two to four acre districts contract into gracious vistas, and the city is possible. This appeal to Your Excellency is made not without hope, and hope resides in the common knowledge that you yourself have from the beginning announced your great disinclination of the Capital, having been removed to Delhi, to build it anywhere else. You are widely reported to have said "I will not leave Delhi." Hence the hardihood of this attempt to assure Your Excellency that in your predisposition you carry the sense of the community absolutely with you. Hence, the tenacity of expectation that a combination of town exploiters will finally induce you to permit so dull a crime against beauty and fitness as the proposed site to take its place in the annals of present administration. Your Excellency, there is treasure in the chest but only the town planner would advise you, Sir, that a city could be made with money. Casket, yes; but not city. As easily make man of dust. City is an organic thing—growth, personality and time builds it. And life and death and little great strivings of men and tracing of their thoughts and imaginations lofty and humble, in streets where they have passed. These things cannot be created by an Order in Council, and the recommendation that we throw them away when they are already richly there, in order that the Empire shall suffer a fatuous experiment brings tears, rage and wonder. Sir, we cannot be of Delhi and not in it. Should sentimental gobe-mouches prevail, who demands that the whole ridge be left to the consecration of pariah dogs and dhobis' donkeys as at present. We all know that there is place of dignity and beauty on its gentler slopes to the north, where the seat of Government would still be in picture supreme in Delhi, And the pity is that if it is not there, it will have no place in the imagination of the people of India. The old peasant, the old poetry will cling to old Delhi, but it will not profit us at all."

The letter concludes as follows. "While the Government, a league away to the south, cons files with its wonted industry, the flag flies over the town-planned casket, which is all that will stand to the world for the capital city of India, a town-planned casket in a garden suburb, enjoying a very suitably radial system to the tombs. Your Excellency, is it to be?"

## THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Representative Council of the British Medical Association, after a protracted discussion, has rejected the Government's final terms under the Insurance Act, and has decided to establish an alternative system of industrial practice.

## SIR FRANCIS BRIDGEMAN.

### Debate in the House of Commons.

### SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The question of the retirement of Sir Francis Bridgeman was raised to-day on the motion for the adjournment.

Lord Charles Beresford said that Sir Francis Bridgeman was notoriously unfriendly to him, objecting to his being an Admiral of the Fleet. Lord Charles Beresford, however, took up his case, because a very anxious feeling prevailed in the Fleet, regarding Mr. Churchill's methods. Mr. Churchill had already dismissed four Sea Lords, and it was asked whether Sir F. Bridgeman would be offered the Cross of the Order of the Bath or the post of Admiral of the Fleet, if he kept silent. Mr. Churchill's policy was one of bribes and threats. He assumed both executive and administrative functions, and even took charge during manœuvres.

Mr. Churchill replied with some heat that Lord Charles Beresford had made a number of very gross insinuations, hoping to disquiet the public mind. Mr. Churchill reiterated that Sir Francis Bridgeman's resignation was due to health alone. He knew of no differences on expert matters apart from ordinary discussions between colleagues. He had no recollection of Admiral Bridgeman threatening to resign. Mr. Churchill repeated that Admiral Bridgeman had displayed the highest zeal and had exhausted himself in his duties. He wrote to his colleagues on November 25th that he was depressed about his health, as he had had two attacks of bronchitis in two months, on top of appendicitis. Mr. Churchill felt that he would not be doing his duty to keep him at the helm in these serious times. He was satisfied that he had consulted the highest interests of the Navy and had only done his duty.

Mr. Bonar Law said he understood that Sir Francis Bridgeman had quite recently threatened to resign if Mr. Churchill insisted on carrying out his views.

Mr. Churchill replied: "He never made such a statement to me."

#### PUBLICATION OF LETTERS.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

Letters between Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir F. Bridgeman have been published.

Mr. Churchill wrote on November 28th. "I am glad you have recovered froom your chill. I have been meaning for some time to write to you about your health, which has caused me concern both as a colleague and a friend. If by any misadventure we are involved in war, the burden might be more than you could sustain. If, therefore, you feel disposed to retire, I would not oppose that wish, notwithstanding personal regrets."

Sir Francis Bridgeman acknowledged the kindly meant letter, and said, "I will give it my careful consideration. I am going to London, as soon as the doctor allows me to do so."

Mr. Churchill wrote on December 2, stating that he had consulted Mr. Asquith and had informed the King of the conclusion at which he had arrived, which must be final. He would like to know Sir Francis Bridgeman's wishes concerning the employment of any member of his staff. Mr. Churchill trusted that a warm climate for the winter and relief from office would restore Admiral Bridgeman to health.

Sir Francis Bridgeman replied on December 2: "I had no idea that my leaving the Admiralty had been settled upon. I now understand that you expect me to resign, and I am happy to be able to meet your wishes."

LONDON, DEC. 21.

Sir F. Bridgeman was received to-day at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of his retirement. The audience lasted over an hour, such interviews usually only lasting a quarter of an hour.

## CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

### Record Shopping due to Trade Prosperity

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Christmas shopping is being carried on with the utmost vigour and animation, and there is every sign of great trade prosperity. Shipments of presents to the Dominions make a record, and the Post Office estimates that a million more Christmas letters have been posted to addresses within the Empire than in 1911.

## SIR S. SAMUEL'S SEAT.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

The Select Committee has decided that, since unanimity is impossible, it must submit the whole question of Sir Stuart Samuel's seat to the Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent says:—The committee on Sir Stuart Samuel's membership of the House of Commons has presented an interim report, which is believed to indicate that a deadlock has been reached, and that it will be necessary after all to refer the matter to a court of law.

## DESTROYER ASHORE.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The destroyer "Beaver" is ashore at Haisborough with two hundred men on board. It is hoped that she will be refloated next tide.

## COTTON TRADE HOURS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

A meeting of employers and operatives at Manchester, discussed the question of an eight hours' day for the cotton trade, but failed to arrive at an understanding.

## INDO-CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The French Senate has adopted a Bill providing for an Indo-Chinese loan of £3,600,000.

## A NAVAL COMMAND.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Rear-Admiral Troubridge has been appointed to command, the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron.

## CHINESE OPIUM PROBLEM.

### Suggestion by Sir J. Rees Scouted.

### BRITAIN'S POSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 20.

In the House of Commons Sir John Rees raised the question of opium and China. He suggested that the best remedy was to make China take over the accumulated stocks of Indian opium.

Mr. Acland defined the terms of the Treaty and said, "We could not possibly accept any obligation to force opium into China. The speculative aspects of these sales must have been clear to those concerned for some years, and it must have been clearer still since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1911. Before deciding upon its policy, the Government must ascertain the quantity of opium planted in China. If it is found that there has been much planting, and real and persistent obstruction to Indian opium, then the position will undoubtedly be serious. If the contrary is the case, we do not feel bound to secure a favourable market for Indian merchants. The facts, so far as they are known at present, show that China is making real efforts to stop opium cultivation."

A Reuter message from Wuchang on Dec. 3 said:—Every opium shop is reported to have been closed to-day, some by force, and opium can now only be obtained at the Government depot.

## LATE MR. WHITELAW REID.

### Body Embarked with much Ceremony.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

An impressive memorial service for the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid was held in Westminster Abbey to-day. Among the wreaths on the coffin were two from the King and Queen. The assemblage included Ambassadors, and members of the Cabinet, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Prince Arthur of Connaught represented the King.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The remains of the late Mr. Whitelaw Reid were conveyed to Victoria Station with full military honours. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage, covered with the United States flag, and escorted by cavalry, infantry and a band of pipers. There were a number of Americans among the crowds, who respectfully saluted the coffin along the route from the Embassy to the station.

On arriving at Portsmouth the coffin was embarked on the cruiser "Natal", with full naval honours, and with minute guns booming. The flags on the "Victory" and on the shipping in the harbour were at half-mast.

## TARIFF REFORM.

### Another Version of Mr. Bonar Law's Speech.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Dudley last night, said that he and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench unanimously endorsed the tariff policy of Mr. Bonar Law, who never said that the decision in regard to food taxes would be left to the Colonies, and never proposed to abdicate the responsibility which the Home Government would always owe to the people. Mr. Bonar Law had pointed out that it was impossible for any Government to introduce imperial preference proposals without protracted consultation with representatives of the Colonies, in order that they might tell us what they considered vital to the carrying out of that policy.

Mr. Smith urged any diffident Unionists to await developments, and not to divide the party at a time of crisis.

## SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

### General Hertzog not in New Cabinet.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

General Botha has reconstituted his Cabinet. It concludes General Smuts and Mr. Fischer, but not General Hertzog.

General Botha, in a *communique*, denounces the recent speeches of General Hertzog, suggesting that the Empire is only good so long as it is useful to South Africa. He declares that the South African nation can fully develop its local patriotism and national instinct within the Empire, from which it derives its free constitution.

## EAST AFRICAN TRADE.

### Deadlock between German and British Interests.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

There is a deadlock between the British and German lines regarding the South African shipping agreement. It has arisen over trade with East Africa, where the Germans consider that their own interests should be specially protected. Failing, this they intimate that they cannot see their way to renew the agreement with the British lines trading to South Africa, which expires on March 31st.

## THAMES IRONWORKS.

### Official Announcement of Closing.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Official Receiver notified the closing of the Thames Ironworks to-day. This is likely to cause much unemployment in the East End. Mr. Arnold Hills, the chairman, however told the men to cheer up. He was confident that a happy New Year was yet in store.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brasing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

## INDIAN CURRENCY REPORT.

### Prosperous Year as shown by Record Absorption.

### HUGE SOVEREIGN IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

The annual report of the Paper Currency Department, published in Calcutta to-day, contains important sections devoted to gold importation. Broadly speaking, the absorption of all denominations of the currency may be considered a measure of the prosperity of the country during the year. Viewed from this standpoint, the year 1911-12 has been the most prosperous India has known for many years. There has been no figure of absorption anything like as large as the figure of 30 crores for 1911-12, since 27 crores only were absorbed in 1906-07. The absorption in the early part of the year was mainly due to the record jute crop. This year the gain has been more equally distributed. Burma rice, Bengal jute seeds and cereals have all contributed. As regards the absorption as compared with the total volume of each denomination of the currency, the latest estimates of volume show 180 crores silver, 60 crores gold and 60 crores currency-notes, and the absorption was 11·4 crores gold, 11 5 crores silver and 7·5 crores notes. Silver was, therefore, absorbed at only one thousand to the ratio of gold.

The import of sovereigns during the year passed all previous records, and amounted to 27·51 crores, against 12·81 in previous years. The Punjab took two millions sterling, Bombay and Madras one million and a half, the United Provinces more than a million, and Burma half a million. The Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal took very small quantities.

#### EXPORT FIRMS.

The Currency report goes on to give extracts from the special enquiries made into the exact use of gold in Northern India and Bombay. All replies show an increasing use of gold by the masses as currency rather than ornaments. In Punjab the European export firms prefer silver in spite of the increased cost of transit, because gold is more risky to transport by rail. The Indian firms, however, prefer gold, and find that better rates can be obtained when that metal is tendered in payment, gold thus being practically at a premium. As regards the moving of wheat crops, the amount of gold used is limited, not by the unwillingness of agriculturists to accept it, but by the fact that he does not have chance to get more. The Deputy Commissioner of Thang reports that Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not accept gold, but other European and Indian firms prefer it. The greater part of the sovereigns issued comes back to the treasury in payment of land revenue, and almost all the remainder remain in actual circulation as currency. At Dera Ghazi Khan, owing to the prevalence of counterfeit sovereigns in the bazaar, the Baluchi dealers are disinclined to accept sovereigns, but otherwise gold is in its free circulation.

#### DELHI TREASURY.

The Delhi treasury figures are specially interesting with reference to the Coronation Durbar. The Comptroller-General estimated the probable requirements at half a million sterling. The actual total was £172,845, of which £108,050 was absorbed from November to January. Private persons appear to have obtained their requirements chiefly from their own banks, which must all have been well supplied with gold.

Regarding the uses of sovereigns in India otherwise than in currency, the Comptroller-General declares that no real information can be obtained from statistics. As to hoarding until the country is saturated with gold, using the word in its technical sense, the subject is not yet ripe for consideration. It is reported that the practice of melting sovereigns for ornaments does not obtain in the Punjab to the extent it previously existed. In conclusion, the facts seem to substantiate the view that in Northern India, Bombay and part of Madras, the use of sovereigns as currency is steadily increasing. In other parts the main use of the sovereign is for ornaments and jewellery. If it could be used in the jute and rice trades, as it is already for wheat and cotton, its circulation would be increased enormously. The intense conservatism of the jute cultivators still bars the way, and it is probable gold can be introduced in Burma for the rice trade before there is any hope of success in Bengal

#### HUNDRED RUPEE NOTES.

With reference to the universalisation of one-hundred rupee notes, the figures show conclusively that this has led to a large increase in their circulation, at the expense of other notes of high denominations, namely, fifty rupees and above, due partly to their increased use for remittances, but mainly to the greater negotiability. At the same time, the circulation of small notes has increased even more rapidly than the one-hundred rupee note. In Cawnpore the rise of labour wages is given as one cause of the increased circulation of five-rupee notes.

The number of forged notes presented for encashment was 146, against 129 in the previous year. The most important feature was the excellence of the Rangoon forgeries which are superior to any previously imposed on the public,

## DELHI-KARACHI LINE.

### Proposed Alignment for the Broad Gauge Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 22.

In connection with the informal conference held in Jodhpur on the 11th December, (arranged by Sir T. Wynne,) to consider the question of railway communication on the broad-gauge between Delhi and Karachi, it is understood that very satisfactory conclusions were reached. These were that Jodhpur should undertake to convert to the broad-gauge the existing line from Hyderabad to Kuchaman-road, north-west of Phulera junction, whence it would be the mission of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company to carry on the line to Delhi. At the same time Bikaner would embark upon a big metre-gauge project, by which Ratnagarh would be linked with Delhi, and a new line would be built from Bikaner City to Hyderabad via Jaiselmer. As to the broad-gauge scheme, it would give the shortest route from Karachi to Delhi. The cost of those projects would come to two and a half crores of rupees.

## THE STATE ENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 21.

Sir Louis Dane and staff arrived at Delhi, at 10 o'clock this morning, and the opportunity was utilized for a full dress rehearsal for the Viceroy's State Entry fixed for Monday. The procession was a magnificent spectacle and covered a couple of miles in length. Colonel Cole personated the Viceroy, and all the details were rehearsed to great success.

## THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

### Two more arrests in the City.

### STATEMENT BY BUDHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 21.

After a vigorous search the Agra police have succeeded in arresting two of the men, who are alleged to be the actual murderers of the late Mrs. Clarke. These men have been arrested in Agra City and go by the name of Ramlal and Sukha. The police hope to arrest the two remaining men soon.

At the resumed hearing of the Clarke murder case, which commenced at noon to-day, two men, Sukha and Ramlal, were placed in the dock, as joint accused in the trial. Budhu, one of the accused in the present case, told the court that he wanted to make a statement of his own accord which the court recorded. Budhu said: "My age is 43 years. I will relate what happened at Mr. Clarke's house since I went to work there. When Mr. Clarke came to Agra on transfer Mrs. Clarke brought a servant from the Station Hospital. I do not know his name. He is the man who has given evidence in this case. Abdul Latif ordered me to go to Mr. Clarke's house and work there as a servant. After I had worked for four months, this Mrs. Fulham sent for me and told me that she would give me something to put in Mrs. Clarke's food, and would pay me fifty rupees. She said, 'Don't be afraid; Dr. Clarke will set you through everything.' I did not take the powder which Mrs. Fulham wanted to give me, and I left her place. After this I could not work properly at Mrs. Clarke's house, as I was very anxious to leave the place. Since then Mrs. Clarke was annoyed with me. One day Mr. Clarke came to the lamp-room in the hospital, where I was working, and, taking a chimney from my hand, gave it to another man and told him to take it to his own bungalow. He made powdered glass of this chimney, and gave me three powders of the stuff next day, telling me to give them to Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Clarke got dysentrey. Mr. Clarke said he would give me fifty rupees when Mr. Clarke became very ill. Mr. Clarke told me to take care and not put the powder in the food taken by the children. I told Mr. Clarke that the powders were thick and could not be mixed with anything. He was very angry and abused me. He took the powders back. About ten days after this he gave me a bottle and told me that, if I did not give the medicine to the memsahib, he would drive me from the hospital. One day Mrs. Clarke asked me to make tea, as she was not feeling well, and that day I poured some medicine, which Mr. Clarke had given me, in the memsahib's tea. A little after she had drunk the tea she began to vomit. Some time after this the sahib again told me to put some more powders in Mrs. Clarke's tea, but I refused.

Budhu went on to relate how he had successfully appealed against an attempt on Mr. Clarke's part to dispense with his services at the hospital, where he went back to work from the Clarke's house. One day he was asked by Mrs. Fulham and Mr. Clarke if he could arrange to kill Mrs. Clarke, He took a man named Sukha to see them, who was willing to undertake the crime for a payment of something over a hundred rupees. He wanted the money in advance, but it was eventually agreed that Mr. Clarke was to give Budhu the money at the hospital at ten o'clock on the night of the crime. At ten Sukha and Mr. Clarke again came to the hospital on cycles. We all went out of the hospital. Sukha went away on his cycle, telling Mr. Clarke to give the money to me. I asked for the money, but Mr. Clarke who had showed Sukha the money, said. 'No, they will snatch the money away from you. You will get it there.' Mr. Clarke then asked me when those fellows were coming to his bungalow, and I replied: 'When the money goes down.' Mr. Clarke went away towards the railway station, and said he would return after an hour to see whether we were all at his bungalow. I met Sukha and a man he had brought from the city, also Ramlal and Budha Kanjore. The latter brought a knife as big as my arm. Ramlal took that knife from him.

These four men asked me for the money under pain of death if I did not pay them. I assured them that they would get it all right. At about one o'clock in the morning we all went to Mr. Clarke's bungalow. I waited outside the verandah of the house, while the other four men went in by the back-door. When they tried to open it the dog barked from inside. We re-assembled on the verandah and went again towards Mr. Clarke's bedroom, when we heard the dog still barking. Just at that moment Mr. Clarke arrived, on a cycle. The four men told him to take care of the dog, and they would at once finish the work. Ramlal pushed open a door, and the sahib entered the room and dragged the dog out by the collar. He shut the dog in an outhouse. He then rode off on his cycle, and the four men entered. I waited outside. After a little while, after Ramlal came to me and said that he did not know which was the memsahib and which was miss sahib, I pointed out their respective beds to him, through the glass door. There was a lamp burning on the mantel in the hall, and another was burning in the sahib's bedroom. Ramlal went in, but immediately returned. He asked me to go into the room and point out the memsahib's bed. I told him that I could not go in as everybody knew me. Ramlal then snatched away the bed-sheet from the sahib's bed and put it on my head. I then went into the sahib's bedroom, and from the communicating door of the hall pointed out the memsahib's bed. Two of the accused, who are not now present in court brought the lamp from the sahib's bedroom into Mrs. Clarke's bedroom. Ramlal and Sukha stood behind the purdah near the miss sahib's bed. Budha Kanjore took up the lamp, and the other man gave a heavy cut to the memsahib. Directly she shrieked he dealt her another cut. She writhed and rolled over the bed, and all four men left the room. I heard the miss sahib cry. We then ran to the main road, where there was no light burning. The four men demanded the money, and I took them to the hospital. There I asked three men of them to wait, and returned to Mr. Clarke's bungalow with Sukha. On arrival we heard the miss sahib crying and saw the sahib standing near her. We also heard the sahib shouting and calling somebody from a house just beside his bungalow. That neighbouring sahib did not come. I did not speak to Mr. Clarke at all and went home. Ramlal saw me about eight times next morning at the hospital, and when I asked the sahib, he asked me to tell the people to come for it to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow. I met Sukha in the evening, and he complained of not being paid up to then. The case was adjourned till 7th January next.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 22. DEC.

Lord and Lady Hardinge arrived at Bharatpur at 9-15 a.m. on the 21st December, and drove direct to Keoladeo Zheel. The day was spent in shooting. In the evening their Excellencies attended the State banquet, after which there was a display of fireworks.

## THE CONGRESS.

### Arrangements of the Pandal and Camp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANKIPORE, DEC. 21.

The preliminary arrangements for the Indian National Congress have been completed. The pandal is a very large circular structure with twenty-seven doors representing the twenty-seventh session. The central dome is a combination of temple and mosque, representing the fusion of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The dais is on the east, and attached to it is a rostrum for speakers, part of which is reserved for purdah ladies. The delegates will sit in the middle. Seven hundred tents for delegates and visitors have been erected, and arrangements for medical aid have been made.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Bankipore on the 25th December, the principal business being the consideration of the question of amendment of the constitution, and the rules of the Congress.

## BURMA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

### More Central Location now Feasible.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, DEC. 21.

A meeting of the Committee of the Burma Pasteur Institute was held this afternoon Surg.-Genl. Sir C. W. Lukis, I. M. S., who was present, in the course of a brief address, said that, owing to recent researches, it had now been provided that it was not necessary to use living virus for Pasteur treatment. They used carbolised dead virus, which did away with the necessity of having the Institute in the hills.

On the motion of Sir Charles Fox, seconded by Mr. G. C. Buchanan, it was resolved that the Institute be built in Rangoon, provided the Government gave land for it.

The meeting was also in favour of the establishment of a Research Institute or laboratory in connection with the Pasteur Institute.

Sir P. Lukis made further important pronouncements at the Pasteur Institute meeting under the presidency of Col. Evans. The use of carbolised dead virus had rendered technical work very simple, and much less time was taken up. The whole position had thus been altered, and that gave rise to the possibility in Burma, of having a place more central than a hill station like Maymyo, where the residential facilities were not great; while the treatment in fact demanded that patients should take no more exercise than was necessay. In the circumstances there was no difficulty in doing vaccine and serological work in Rangoon, as it was being done in Calcutta. After some discussion the proposals were carried.

It was stated by the president that the money in hand had now reached Rs. 1,30,000, while a Government grant had been given for research laboratory to be attached to the Institute.

## ANGLO-INDIAN PROBLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

At a meeting to discuss Anglo-Indian problems last night, Mr. Arden Wood, Principal of the La Matiniere College, Calcutta, stated that as compared with 27 years ago, when he first came out, openings in the Government service, especially of the clerical kind, have diminished, but this perhaps is no disadvantage as the opportunities for capable men in trade, industry and, commerce have increased and provide an increasing sphere for employment and enterprise. He admitted the existence of colour prejudice, and while justifying it on broad grounds, urged the unfairness of its application to individuals.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MISS FRAMPTON AND MR. McGRATH.

Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath. late of the Bandmann Opera Company, commence their engagement at the Excelsior Cinematograph this evening, and a glance at their extensive repertoire is sufficient to convince one that they will be able to provide the public with varied and delectable fare. They intend to make a speciality of "waltz scenes," such as that in the "Merry Widow." They will not, however, give any which are extracted from musical comedy, but have four pieces of that style, which are distinct numbers and have never before been seen in the East. They have also four vocal waltz duets, which are quite new, and translations of songs, now enjoying a great vogue in Paris, a coon dance and one comic opera scene. In addition to these, Mr. James McGrath has a selection of twenty-one songs, both new and old. Miss Frampton limits herself to twenty, but will play her own accompaniments. Finally, there are seven duologues, the names of which are:—"Amateurs," "My Milliners Bill," "Collaborators," "Packing Up," "Lunatics" "An Act of Piracy," and "At The Telephone."

### WILLISON'S TENTED SHOWS.

Good houses assembled on Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evening, when the first company of performers bid Bombay audiences "au revoir." Toys were freely distributed among the children, who were highly delighted with the souvenir and visit to the circus. There will be no performances to-night or to-morrow night to give the new company, which arrived yesterday, ample time to get used to their new surroundings and give the horses a chance to recover from the sea voyage. Wednesday will see the initial performance in India of Borowsky's Royal Russian Circus, and, from all accounts, amusement lovers will have an opportunity of witnessing something out of the ordinary in equestrian exhibitions. There are lady and gentleman jockey riders, a troupe of Russian dancers, and performing horses introduced by Mons. Borowsky that are said to be marvels of intelligence. There is a modern Hercules, who allows bullock carts to go over his body, stops full-speed motor-cars, and performs other wonderful feats of strength. Mr. Willison will continue to superintend the entire establishment, and this is a sure guarantee that everything that can be done for the comfort of patrons will be carried out. There will be no advance in prices, and all those who purchase tickets outside are admitted free to "Maidanis."

### MISS MARIE HALL.

Soft as the rain that falls on April night,
Light as the falling petals of a flower,
Dim as a mistly landscape seen at night,
Low as the murmuring waves at twilight hour.
Your music held me with its strangely subtle power.

It rose and fell in lingering melody:
It held the speechless yearning of a soul
Struggling for freedom—some great threnody.
Woven in song, poured forth a perfect whole.
From those impassioned strings in mystic harmony.

So writes a Canadian poet—S. Morgan Powell—of Miss Marie Hall, who will enthrall her hearers at the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday, January 3 and 4, by her marvellous playing. The reserved seats are in great demand at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s, and will be sold out long before the recital. Their Excellencies Sir G. S. and Lady Clarke have graciously extended their patronage to the recitals.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Medina" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 20th instant.

## POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 4.)

themselves, to the bitter end; the bitterness of which, in such cases, almost invariably is for the unhappy enemy that has ventured too near such—well, if you will—such stupidly brave good fellows. And that also is just our English way of fighting; *and ever* will be. Get at close quarters to the enemy, as close as you can. Every schoolboy knows that. I remember, when in France in 1870-71, reading General Trochu's "Armies of Europe." One half of it was taken up with the great French Army of the Empire, obliterated at Sedan. The other half was devoted to the armies of the rest of Europe. The English Army had given to it just ten lines —; I can see them now on a left hand page, two thirds down it:—"The English soldier is the most redoubtable in the world; thank God, there are so few of him." "That's enough for me," I said to myself, and saved the two francs I was about to pay for the book!

Innate courage, that, after all, is the bedrock of national defence; and the very devilry of innate courage is of the inmost substance and being of the true born Englishman and Englishwoman, and let Scots and Irish be our Generals, but let us do the fighting, if it really means "blood and broken bones." Again, "Money is the sinews of war; and it is for the want of money that even the victorious Bulgarians have been brought to an unwilling halt before the lines of Chatalja. Now we possess nearly all the richest gold mines in the world, and, if we pleased, we could, by stopping the export of gold to certain countries, almost paralyse their naval and military forces. Of course, it would not be worth-while doing this—we should ourselves suffer so much from it—except in the last extremity of national self-defence. But this weapon is there for us, always at our right hand. At the same time, in spite of all these considerations, we must never forget that no nation is free or safe, unless it is a match for all its neighbours; and we in the United Kingdom, the centre of a worldwide empire, need not only a two to one navy, and a powerful expeditionary army, which I would like to see quartered in Egypt permanently, but, for our complete defence and security, a nominal military conscription of our whole manhood, as territorials, militia, etc., for the guardianship of our hearths and homes."

What Sir George calls the fine defence of Lord Roberts by Lord Rosebery was made in a speech at Bathgate, Linthgow, on Monday. Lord Rosebery, as I understand him, has an open mind on the question of compulsory universal service, but he hopes that, "if"—if—" the facts alleged" by Lord Roberts are true, the Expeditionary Force, of which we hear so much, and which Sir George Birdwood would like to be kept in readiness in Egypt—will make no expeditions outside this island until we are quite sure that the Territorial Army has received sufficient training to defend these shores. As for Lord Roberts, Lord Rosebery knows no more pathetic or touching spectacle than this old hero, full of years and honour, giving up his last years of life to urge on his country what he believed to be alarming facts with regard to its military organization—a task onerous and unpopular, but from which he did not shrink. Lord Rosebery believes that history when it comes to deal with the home in which we live will regard it as one of the most astonishing facts in our record and our generation, that we should have turned a heedless and inattentive ear to the warnings—he will not say the remedies because, he declares, it is outside his argument, but really because, unfortunately, he always likes to see which way the cat jumps—full of weight and full of experience, of the greatest soldier we are privileged to possess.

A few days previously Lord Haldane had criticised Lord Roberts in a way that must have considerably startled the *habitues* of the service clubs in Pall Mall. The occasion was the Eighty Club dinner to Mr. Winston Churchill, and before he proceeded to dwell upon the transcendent merits of the present ruler of the King's Navee—the *Westminster Gazette* used to be very sarcastic when in the late administrations one Conservative Minister praised another Conservative Minister—he passed judgment upon Lord Roberts. In common with a few other people, I thought that whatever might be said about the task which Lord Roberts has set himself, he might be considered a strategist. But Viscount Haldane says "No." To be an expert in higher strategy, a man, according to Lord Haldane, whom Nature surely intended to be a Professor, must have studied in a school alongside of men who are experts in naval matters, and in affairs of statesmanship. No one has greater veneration for the figure of Lord Roberts than Lord Haldane has. He has done great things for his country. He is one of the most distinguished leaders of troops in the field that England possesses. But it is, Lord Haldane tells us, one thing to lead troops in the field and another to be strategic. What Lord Haldane misses in the Lord Roberts of to-day is "that understanding of the point of view of the seaman and of the statesman, which is absolutely vital if we are to make a proper military organisation." I would have given a great deal to have been in the smoking room of "the senior" or in that of "the Rag" on Monday when the Generals and the Colonels were expressing their views about this astounding piece of criticism. *Ex uno disce omnes* "I implore the Lord Chancellor" writes Colonel Lonsdale Hale, "to quit the comfortable Woolsack seat, and to come back to us at once as our 'only' strategist, for a time, at all events, until the present Secretary of State shall have been 'schooled' sufficiently in his work for us to accept him as our 'other strategist."

## THE INDIA OFFICE.

### Papers Express Desire for a Royal Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that the *Morning Post* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* agree in desiring a Royal Commission on India Office or at least India Office Finance. The latter paper suggests that such enquiry would end the intrigue for the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, which Mr. Montagu is understood to favour. One of the real needs of the India Office is to restore the Council of India to the place it ought to occupy by statute, and by tradition, and the place it did occupy until it was thrust aside by the Radical autocracy,

## KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that in response to a letter from the King, who did not desire the site of his father's statue to be the subject of any adverse comment, the King Edward Memorial Committee have cancelled the arrangements concerning the Green Park site, and have decided to place the equestrian statue in front of the Athenaeum. Lord Napier of Magdla's statue will be removed to Trafalgar Square.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### PEACE PROSPECTS.

### Military Efficiency of France.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, DEC. 7.

M. Poincare, the Prime Minister, addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, stated that he still had to observe great reserve, for the appearance of affairs had already changed very rapidly, and was far from being finally settled, and the conversations proceeding between the Powers could not be divulged without previous agreement. He was therefore only free fully to explain the policy of the French Government, and if he could not without drawback place it in a full light he could at least define it and clearly characterise it.

M. Poincare reminded the committee that France had done everything which depended upon her to avert a conflict in the Balkans, and then, when it became inevitable, France devoted all her efforts to localising it. Continuing, he said:—In order to realise successively these two aims we gladly took part from the start in the regular, constant, and daily conversations between all the Powers of Europe, and we thought, and shall always think, that it is in joint and concerted action that the solution of the present difficulties must be sought. So far as these general conversations rendered necessary by circumstances are concerned, of course we joined in them, and will pursue them only in full agreement with our friends and allies. We consider the continuity of our foreign policy indispensable, and we desire that, in the settlement of the present incidents, our alliances and friendships shall give a fresh proof of their force and efficiency. In the diplomatic conversations entered into we always assured ourselves in advance of the sentiments of Great Britain and Russia. It is superfluous to remark that we always acted, and shall always act, in full confidence and intimacy.

Alluding to the initiative taken by Count Berchtold in August last, when M. Briand was acting for M. Poincare during the latter's absence in Russia, the Premier said that Mr. Briand received Count Berchtold's proposals with interest, informing the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs that French policy in the East tended chiefly to maintain general peace and to preserve the status quo in the Balkans, and that the French Government was glad of the agreement of views with Vienna. M. Poincare confirmed by telegraph the reply given by M. Briand, and Russia, in agreement with Mr. Poincare, had given a similar answer, But before the Powers had been able to agree upon the programme of reforms, the agitation in the Balkans became alarming. In the presence of the approaching danger France thought it desirable that Europe should tender pacific counsels at Sofia, Belgrade, Athens, and Cetinje, and urge upon the Porte the execution of reforms in the Balkans.

In September, M. Poincare proceeded, France conferred with her friends and allies as to the means of bringing about a general concert, but on September 3 Bulgarian, Servian, Greek, and then Turkish mobilisations took place and on October 1, I agreed, with M. Sazonoff, who was then in Paris, to make a supreme effort in favour of peace. We submitted a proposal to the Powers which was amended by many of them. It finally resulted in a mandate being given to Russia and Austria-Hungary, to take steps with the Balkans in the direction now known, while the Powers made representations to the Porte. The formula of the status quo, which to-day seems a trifle obsolete, consecrated the union of the Powers in the same desire for peace. Unfortunately, the very day that the Austro-Russian action was taken Montenegro declared war upon Turkey, and there was no other hope than to limit the time and area of the war.

#### POWERS DISINTERESTEDNESS.

After that the Chancelleries of Europe considered practically every day means of exercising mediation, but two days after the conclusion of peace between Italy and Turkey war broke out between the Porte and Greece. The events of the war succeeded one another with rapidity until the retreat of the Ottoman army to Chatalja on October 29, when it became more and more obvious that a large part of Turkey in Europe would remain in the hands of the Allies, who had shown themselves worthy of victory. In proposing mediation to the Balkan States it was prudent to make it clear also that no Great European Power would endeavour to gather the whole or part of the fruit of their success. France, in complete accord with Russia and Great Britain, proposed on October 30, to add this assurance to the offer of mediation. Russia was the first to declare her territorial disinterestedness, and we had the satisfaction ascertaining that formula was not in contradiction with the ideas of any Government, since all the Great Powers, without exception, have to-day publicly affirmed that they seek no territorial expansion.

France, who has important interests in the districts occupied by the Balkan States, which districts may either as a whole or in part be taken away from Turkey, has never thought of standing aloof from the Balkan question itself. We are the principal creditors of Turkey, and there will have to be determined the share of the public debt to be taken over by the Balkan States. The Powers are already engaged in considering an equitable solution of this question. In addition to the debt, we are interested in the Tobacco Regie and in numerous concessions in the public services, and French companies have also interest in various concessions. Besides our economic, industrial, and financial interests, we have our moral and traditional patrimony, which we mean to safeguard.

We have, he said, already reminded the Balkan States in the most freindly manner that in the occupied districts we have moral and material rights and that we rely upon their being respected. Probably we shall arrange special conventions with the four Allied States on the subject of our legitimate interests.

In one way or another a general settlement of the outstanding difficulties will, sooner or later, be effected. Up to the present the Powers are agreed in the view that the military operations do not constitute faits accomplis, and they have been happily inspired in their decision to take no isolated action nor any irreparable initiative. This result, the best guarantee of European peace, is due above all to the continued exchange of views during the past few weeks among the European Chancelleries, but a general discussion in which all problems will be considered in connection with one another will probably be the sole means of peacefully settling the conflicting points of view between certain of the Powers and the Balkan Allies, or between the Powers themselves.

Referring to the armistice, M. Poincare said he expected that it would not be long before Greece's adhesion was announced. He certainly hoped that the Allies would not allow the moral position which they had achieved in Europe to be impaired by regrettable divisions among themselves. He trusted that Turkey would in the near future recover her prosperity as the result of reinvigorating peace. The Goverment would make nit their sincere concern to preserve their traditional relations with the Porte.

#### MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF FRANCE.

In a secret sitting of the Budget Commission on Thursday M. Painleve (chairman of the French Navy Committee) handed in a report asserting that most of the French warships were still furnished with defective and dangerous powder, Amongst other statements the report recalled the fact that when in November, 1911, several admirals were requested to disembark this powder, M. Delcasse (Minister of Marine), in answer to questions in the Chamber in December, said this could not be done, because France could not be left disarmed. Hearing these accusations, the Budget Commission resolved to draw up a series of questions for M. Delcasse and yesterday at another officially secret sitting the Minister appeared before it and made the following declarations:—"If our first naval force should be mobilised to-morrow it would leave Toulon with a full stock of ammunition of all kinds, and supposing the ships of a unite fired all their whole stock away, there would be found in Toulon enough to renew the full compliment immediately, and still leave our reserves unexhausted."

Dealing with M. Painleve's assertions, M. Delcasse said that when his predecessor took office in 1909 the situation was much graver than the one which had so alarmed M. Painleve. Since the navy had stocked 100,000 large melinite shells and 422,000 medium and small calibre shells. Regarding the powder, which was really the serious part of M. Painleve's report, M. Delcasse said that three-fourths of the powder of the First Squadron and the Flying Squadron was manufactured with diphenylamine, and was already on board. One-fourth of the quantity required by the Second Squadron was also ready. The rest required to make up full magazines consisted of powder made with amylic alcohol, and was ready for shipment. It would require five hours maximum working to fill up every ship of the squadron. In another direction public opinion has been somewhat disturbed lately by letters to the newspapers stating that the regiments on the eastern frontier were lamentably under-officered. Commandant Driant, of Nancy yesterday asked a question respecting what are called officially the "covering." troops, and popularly the "iron' division. To this M. Millerand, Minister of War, replied;—

#### TRADUCING THE FLAG.

Although the facts have often been insisted upon before, some sensation has been created by the statement made on Friday in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Messimy, a former Minister for War, who declared that owing to the tactics of anti-militarists the Government, faced in July and August last year with the possibility of mobilisation, was compelled to take special measures for preserving order at home. The newspapers are asking how it is that only in 1911, when France feared the possibility of being embroiled in war, the authorities began seriously to act upon information which showed that ever since 1903 the number of those evading military service and deserting was increasing annually by leaps and bounds. Only then, apparently, did the Ministry of War wake up to the fact that the equivalent of two army corps was lacking owing to these two causes, and that within the army itself anti-militarist propagandists where, in the moment of need, they could surely and effectively put in practice the precepts they preached and effectively cripple mobilisation.

The trial just concluded of members of the society called "Le Sou du Soldat" abundantly proves the official participation of the General Confederation of Labour in this treasonable organisation; and at recent Socialist meetings held in Paris the language used by some orators delegated by that body amply showed its insolent contempt for all law and patriotism. In the face of the declarations made by M. Messimy, several leading newspapers to-day call upon the Government to act promptly. It is not sufficient, they say, to condemn such conduct in words—deeds are now wanted. It has long been recognised that the General Confederation of Labour is at the bottom of almost all the social trouble in France, where the working classes are well treated, well off, and, without the perpetual goading of a few demagogues, would be well contented.

The baneful influence of the Confederation in all strikes has always been universally condemned but now that it is shown to aim at corrupting the army and ruining national defence there may be some chance of its much talked-of dissolution being effected. Such a measure would probably do more to regenerate France morally and consolidate her commercial and military powers and resources than any other laborious reforms. It only requires that the Government should screw up its courage to the necessary point, and it could be effected almost with a stroke of the pen. The only element that would mourn would be the revolutionary Anarchists and a few ringleaders who enjoy ease and notoriety by tyrannising over the masses of working men, many, if not most of whom would gladly be released from the iron yoke of the Confederation.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

### A STARVING FLEET.

Lisbon, Dec. 7.

During a gale off the coast of Portugal this week a fishing fleet was for five days without food and water. Four of the famished fishermen became insane and jumped overboard, with the result that they were drowned. Boats containing 72 men are still missing, and already six dead bodies have been washed ashore.

### BELGIUM'S INDEPENDENCE.

Brussels, Dec. 7.

In the Senate yesterday the Government introduced a Bill providing for an army of 330,000 on a war footing. Senator Weiner declared that while he had faith in England's intention to protect Belgium he doubted that Great Britain could mobilise troops and land them in Belgium quickly enough to baffle an invasion by a French army marching against Germany.

### LONDON COINERS.

London, Dec. 8.

At the Old Bailey yesterday Duncan Browne, William Byrne, John Watts, and George Wallace were tried on a charge of having been concerned in the forgery and manufacture of spurious Bank of England notes, and with having made counterfeit sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and half-crowns. Wallace was acquitted but the others were found guilty and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment as follows:—Browne, 10 years; Byrne, seven years; Watts, three years.

Detective-Inspector Gough stated in evidence that Byrne was an Australian long-distance runner, and while he had been in England he had been mixed up with most expert Australian convicts, of whom there had been a great influx to London during recent years.

### THEFT OF EGYPTIAN GOLD.

Bremen, Dec. 7.

The boxes from which the consignment of gold for Egypt was recently stolen have been found. They will be forwarded to London on Monday.

## THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet yesterday morning was, by courtesy of the (commanding officer of the 95th Russell's) Infantry, at Wakola, whose coverts in time past have put up many a stout jack, and our friend in this instance in no way belied this reputation. The field numbered about fifty, the only ladies present being Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Meade. It was ten minutes to seven when the master decided to move off, and, with twenty couple of hounds, drew the coverts to the north of the parade ground. Not long elapsed before the pack, after a whimper or two of indecision, let out a fine burst of music, proclaiming to the field that a jack was afoot. The line took us over a long stretch of bunded country, and, hounds setting a cracking pace, we settled down for what promised to be a very fast run. On we carried, leaving Kabenna and the market gardens well on our left, until we approached Little Sahar, where, crossing the Bap Nullah, "Jack" took a sharp left-handed turn, and set his course for Sahar-hill. Never faltering, hounds swept across the melon ground, across the Tulsi pipe, and hustled their quarry round the left-hand corner of the hill. Here they turned right hand and made off towards the village of Bomanvadi, near where it is probable the jack was headed and took another turn to the left in the direction of Vila Parla. Fortune favoured us at this point, for, although wire—which of late has ever been on the increase in this vicinity, stretched on either side, a gap luckily appeared in the direct line through which a great portion of the field galloped without delay. When near Vila Parla, "Jack" was again headed and swerved left-handed across the melon ground leaving the cross-roads on our right, and later Kaleena on our left, and so on to whence we had started—Wakola Parade Ground. The pace here was as hot as ever, but hounds checked for a moment in the compound of one of the 95th bungalows, and then pushed on into the open paddy-fields in the direction of Black Bridge. At this point hounds, slackening their speed, somewhat worked in a manner that was very pleasing to watch, and crossing the Kolakalyan road, ran their jack to the rocky banks of the creek. Up to this point the run had lasted about thirty minutes, and, except for one or two momentary checks, was all hard galloping. "Jack" here running to view—or rather swimming, for he took to the water—appeared as game as ever, but, fearing difficulty on the further side of the creek, an attempt was made to lift hounds. They were not to be denied, however for ten couple were already half way across as the jack shook himself on the further bank and took to his heels once more. We feared our morning's sport was over but galloping to the Black Bridge we made our way to the spot where hounds had disappeared at the foot of a low hill with a factory atop, and here against the verandah of the Manager's bungalow, our friend, who had given us such a good run, lasting in all forty-five minutes, met his end. Many of the field had been left at the creek but amongst those "up" was Mrs. Kirby, to whom the master presented the brush. The master decided not to draw again, and so we jogged home, well contented with the mornings sport. Next Tuesday is a by-day the meet being at Jackal Hill, Andheri, and hounds will move off as soon as light permits.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### ROLLING STOCK.

In the House of Commons on Monday, December 2 Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that trade in India is being greatly hampered by lack of rolling stock, and that no additions can be made by the railway companies before the end of 1913, the Government will, under these circumstances, give immediate permission to those merchants who are willing to do so to supply their own waggons for use on the Indian railways.

Mr. H Baker: It is not the case that no additions to rolling stock can be made before the end of 1913. A considerable amount is now under supply, to be sent out before the end of 1912-13, and further large amounts will be bought in 1913-14. The Secretary of State believes that there are considerable disadvantages, as pointed out in paragraph 11 of the Report of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, in allowing private waggons to be used on railways, the Government of India share this view, and it is not proposed to introduce this system in India.

### PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretay of State for India: If he will say whether it was at the suggestion of the Indian Government that the limit beyond which the paper currency reserve was not to be invested in British Government securities was doubled last year and further Consols purchased, which has resulted in a loss by depreciation of £108,219.

Mr. H. Baker: The legislation for raising the limit was proposed and undertaken by the Government of India, and the Act was passed unanimously by the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The Government of India did not suggest the particular sterling securities in which the investment should be made.

### APPOINTMENTS TO THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Addison asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government adheres to the policy indicated at various times by Lord Morley of appointing where possible Indian medical practitioners of sufficiently high standing and experience to teaching posts in the Indian medical colleges; and whether steps were taken to ascertain whether such men were available before filling the newly-created posts in the anatomy and pathology departments in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State adheres to the policy stated in general terms by my hon. friend. As regards the Grant Medical College, I would refer my hon. friend to the answer I gave to a question on the subject on Oct. 28, which still holds good.

### STATE PORTRAITS OF RETIRING VICEROYS.

Sir Hildred Carlile asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in future, when commissioning State portraits of the retiring Viceroys to be painted, the commissions may be placed in the hands of British portrait painters when, as is now the case, there is as much ability for such work in this country as in any other.

Mr. H. Baker: It is the practice that the retiring Viceroy selects the artist by whom he is to be painted; and the Secretary of State sees no reason for imposing the restriction suggested by the hon. member.

### MESSRS. W. AND T. AVERY.

Mr. Charles Duncan asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office: Whether the firm of Messrs. W. and T. Avery, scale makers, of Smethwick, have any contracts with the Indian Government; and, if so, whether he is aware that this firm are not paying the rates of wages recognised in the district as fair to the various grades of workmen employed.

Mr. H. Baker: The firm hold several contracts with the India Office, all of which contain the usual fair wages clause. The Secretary of State for India is not aware that the fair wages conditions are not being observed, but if may hon. friend will furnish particulars inquiry will be made.

### THE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: By whom and on what date Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. were informed, prior to any purchases being actually, made, silver to the value of £2,000,000 was likely to be required.

Mr. H. Baker: No such information was given to the firm, either in writing or orally. The reference to the subject in the firm's letter of July 5 appears to have been made under a misapprehension.

Mr. R. Gwynne also asked the Under Secretary for India if he would state who was the owner on the date of shipment, Sept. 10 and 14, of the sycee and British dollars, valued at £500,000, referred to in the letter of Sept. 16 from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. H. Baker: As I stated in reply to the hon. member on Nov. 19, it is contrary to custom for buyers of silver to be furnished by the broker with the names of the sellers, and the Secretary of State has never received such information either when the Bank of England have instructed brokers to buy for him, or when he has instructed the brokers himself. He is not aware of the names in the present case.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked whether the hon. gentleman would say who at that time the silver belonged to, as it was stated in the letter of the 16th that the silver was on board and would be delivered at Bombay for the Government.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State sees no reason for departing from custom.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Is it suggested that the purchase was made on the high seas? (Cheers.)

No answer was returned.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary if the arrangement mentioned in Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s letter to the India Office on May 21, by which Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. charged 1-32d. above cash price on £39,000, to compensate themselves for loss of interest, was made verbally; and, if so, when, where, by whom, and with whom was this arrangement made; why, and how long was payment by the Secretary of State delayed; and would he explain how interest could be due to Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their capacity, as brokers on May 21, when the purchase was not made till that day for delivery on June 1.

Mr. H. Baker: After discussion at the Finance Committee of the India Office, the arrangement was made orally between Sir F. Schuster and a representative of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. at the office of the former, on May 20 or 21. Payment was delayed from May 22 to June 1 in the interest of secrecy, so as to avoid including in May a payment for silver in the India Office monthly accounts, which pass through many hands, and of which an abstract is published in the "Gazette of India." The interest was due, and was paid, not on May 21, but on June 1.

Mr. R. Gwynne further asked whether any purchases of silver had been made by the India Office since Sept. 24.

Mr. H. Baker: A further £1,000,000, has been purchased.

Mr. R. Gwynne: Has that been purchased through Messrs. Montagu and Co?

Mr. H. Baker: No, it was purchased through the Bank of England.

Mr. Bonar Law: May I ask what was the reason for the change of programme? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Baker: It was never intended to grant a monopoly to Messrs Montagu and Co.; and the original reasons for employing them have now ceased to exist.

Mr. R. Gwynne: At what date did this change take place.

Mr. H. Baker asked for notice of the question.

### THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a London journal published last July what purported to be a summary of the preliminary report of the expert committee which went out to Delhi to report on the planning of the new part of that city; whether its publication was authorised by the India Office; and whether, in future, Official reports, the full text of which is withheld, will be imparted to the public in this manner.

Mr. H. Baker: The newspaper article to which the hon. member presumably refers was not authorised by, nor were the materials supplied by, the India Office. The information which it contained with regard to alternative sites for new Delhi and to the views of the town-planning committee seems to have been generally known in India.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what were the instructions given to Mr. Lutyens and to the expert committee of which he is a member before they went out to visit Delhi.

Mr. H. Baker: The instructions given to the town-planning committee of experts to which the hon. member refers were to examine sites and to advise the Government of India as to the laying out of the new capital.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has consulted another architect, besides Mr. Lutyens, on the planning and designing of the public buildings of the new Delhi; and, if so, whether the name of this architect can be given; whether his opinion agreed with that of Mr. Lutyens; and if this architect or Mr. Lutyens has been, or will be, entrusted with the designing and carrying out of architectural work at Delhi.

Mr. H. Baker: The India Office has not consulted any architect about the planning and designing of the public buildings of new Delhi, and no decision has been come to as to how or by whom they will be carried out.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any architect has yet been selected to design the Government House in the new Delhi; and, if so, whether any particular style of architecture has been imposed upon, or selected by, him for the proposed building.

Mr. H. Baker: No selection has yet been made.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the committee sent out to report on the building of the new Delhi was informed that a particular architect had been selected to submit plans for the new Government buildings; and, if so whether the name of such architect can be stated.

Mr. H. Baker: The answer is in the negative.

### RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN MADRAS.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, owing to defects in drafting, the Religious Endowments Act of 1863 has failed to secure the efficient management of the endowments of non-Christian religious bodies, and that abuses have arisen in connection therewith, and that this maladministration has been a matter of complaint, by leading members of the native community; whether he is aware that in the province of Madras, where these endowments are most numerous, committees were appointed in 1876,-1884, and 1888, presided over by a civilian member of the executive council, and several bills to remedy this state of matters were drafted; that other bills were introduced in 1896, 1897, and 1908, and another Bill was drafted in 1910 by the Hon. T. V. Seshajiri Aiyer, and afterwards re-drafted in consultation with Sir Harold Stuart, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Madras; whether he is aware that this Bill, with the approval of the Government of Madras, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India; what reply was given by the Government of India; and whether the Government of India proposes to take any steps to redress this grievance.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State is aware of the frequent discussions on the question but has received no official report or recent proposals to legislate in the Madras Council.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

### INDIA AND THE NAVY.

Mr. King asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had received any offer from persons in India to furnish a fleet of battleships and other war vessels for the defence of British imperial possessions; and, if so, what answer had been given.

Mr. Churchill: No such offer has been received by the Admiralty.

Mr. King: Have there been any negotiations preparatory to any offer?

Mr. Churchill: Not that I know of.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had any information concerning a gift from certain ruling princes in India to the British Navy of one battleship and nine cruisers of an estimated value of £20,000,000 sterling; and, if not, what action he proposed taking to prevent the circulation to the Press of false statements calculated to give approvance to ruling chiefs in India.

Mr. H. Baker: The answer to the first part of the question was in the negative. As to the second part, the Secretary of State did not consider that any action was required.

Mr. Fell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the question of the cash contribution towards the upkeep of the Navy by India has been considered with the question of the contribution now made by the Australian Commonwealth, and the Dominion of New Zealand and other Colonies, both in cash and ships; and if the question of the contribution of one or more battleships by India has been discussed, and the effect that it would produce as evidence of the solidarity of the empire in its defence.

Mr. H. Baker: The question of the cash contributions of India towards the maintenance of the Navy is considered from time to time in the light of existing circumstances. My noble friend has no further statement to make upon it at the present time.

### GOLD IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the value of imports of gold into India from all quarters for the years 1909, 1910, 1911, and the first six months of 1912, and, as far as the information is available, since June 30, 1912.

Mr. H. Baker: The figures are as follows:—For 1909, £10,077,472; 1910, £18,028,008; 1911, £23, 366,814; 1912 (first six months), £20,733,126; 1912 third quarter, £5,613,188.

### THE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: In what manner payments were made by the India Office to Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. for purchases of silver from time to time; if, by cheque or order, an what bank were the cheques or orders drawn; and by whom were they signed.

Mr. H. Baker: Payments were made by means of "writes off" from "the account of the Secretary of State in Council of India" at the Bank of England to the account of the Union of London and Smiths Bank at the same bank. The Union of London and Smiths Bank were instructed to transfer the amount to the credit of their client Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. "Writes off" were signed, as provided by 22 and 23 Vict., c. 41, s. 3. by the Accountant General at the India Office or one of the two senior clearks in his department, and countersigned by clerks empowered by the Secretary on State in Council to do so.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked if the hon. gentleman would say what would be the cost in Bombay per coined rupee of the £500,000 of silver purchased in China on behalf of the Government of India on Sept. 11 at 29 1-8 and paid for partly on arrival in Bombay and partly some days after.

Mr. Baker: The cost is calculated at 11.0582d. per coined rupee.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state what amounts the India Office had standing to its credit at the beginning of each month, respectively, this year, ready to meet the payments for purchases of silver.

Mr. H. Baker: Full information is given in the statement that is being circulated to-day in reply to an unstarred question by the hon. member.

Mr. R. Gwynne asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will issue a White Paper containing a full and complete copy of the whole of the correspondence, including the letters already given as well as those omitted, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. from Jan. 1912 up to the present time relative to the purchases of silver.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretasy of State will issue the White Paper asked for.

### RESERVE AND BALANCES IN LONDON.

Mr. R. Gwynne having inquired what balances, apart from investments, were available in London belonging to the gold standard reserve, the paper currency reserve, and other balances belonging to India month by month during the years 1911 and 1912.

Mr. H. Baker supplies the following figure:—

| 1911. | General Balance, including Deposits with Banks and Loans on Security. | Gold Standard Reserve, including Deposits with Banks Banks Loans on Security. | Paper Currency Reserve Gold, deposited at the Bank of England. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 | ...£14,409,659 ... | £1,437,425 ... | £4,245,000 |
| Feb. 1 | ... 15,008,525 ... | 1,415,665 ... | 4,245,000 |
| March 1 | ... 15,423,003 ... | 1,444,602 ... | 5,045,000 |
| April 1 | ... 16,696,991 ... | 1,477,358 ... | 5,045,000 |
| May 1 | ... 15,766,171 ... | 1,410,256 ... | 5,045,000 |
| June 1 | ... 18,222,451 ... | 1,441,324 ... | 5,045,000 |
| July 1 | ... 18,989,029 ... | 1,442,658 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Aug. 1 | ... 16,431,712 ... | 1,140,708 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Sept. 1 | ... 16,552,602 ... | 1,167,616 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Oct. 1 | ... 17,459,711 ... | 1,222,880 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Nov. 1 | ... 15,131,632 ... | 1,042,660 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Dec. 1 | ... 15,000,691 ... | 967,876 ... | 5,045,000 |
| 1912. | | | |
| Jan. 1 | ... 15,292,638 ... | 973,434 ... | 5,045,000 |
| Feb. 1 | ... 16,201,944 ... | 1,001,583 ... | 5,045,000 |
| March 1 | ... 17,369,109 ... | 1,020,008 ... | 5,700,000 |
| April 1 | ... 18,390,013 ... | 1,073,710 ... | 5,700,000 |
| May 1 | ... 16,343,753 ... | 1,110,900 ... | 5,700,000 |
| June 1 | ... 18,948,670 ... | 1,096,752 ... | 5,700,000 |
| July 1 | ... 16,178,646 ... | 1,004,672 ... | 5,700,000 |
| Aug. 1 | ... 13,118,968 ... | 1,086,761 ... | 5,700,000 |
| Sept. 1 | ... 13,338,904 ... | 1,110,735 ... | 5,700,000 |
| Oct. 1 | ... 13,678,216 ... | 3,234,108a... | 5,700,000 |
| Nov. 1 | ... 9,091,629 ... | 1,237,349 ... | 5,700,000 |
| Dec. 1 | ... 7,574,135 ... | 1,006,323 ... | 7,300,000 |
| | | a250,000. | |

a Including £2,100,000 awaiting reinvestment.
b Gold deposited at the Bank of England on Nov. 15.

## THE SERAMPORE AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DEC. 21.

In connection with the recent Serampore tragedy, in which six beggars were trampled to death, rumours have circulated that the crowd were being beaten by policemen and retainers of the Goswami family. The *Statesman*, as the result of enquiry, states that the rumours are ungrounded and none of the bodies bore any lathi marks.

## SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, DEC. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables that the *Morning Post* anticipates that the *Nicholson Committee* will make a concise statement on the possible economies in January and that some reduction in artillery will follow

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## NOTICE.

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# BY THE MAIL.

## Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King did not shoot at Welbeck on Nov. 29 owing to the wintry weather. Snow fell five inches deep during the morning. His Majesty and the other guests went to see the Duke of Portland's thoroughbred stud, about a mile from the house.

The King and Queen returned to Sandringham on Nov. 30 from Welbeck. Before leaving their Majesties planted trees in commemoration of their visit, and the King inspected about 100 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and about 700 members of the Boys Brigade, Church Army Brigade, and Boy Scouts.

Queen Alexandra's birthday, which fell on Sunday, Dec. 1, was celebrated on the 2nd. Her Majesty entertained the children on the royal estate at tea in the village schoolrooms at Sandringham. In the evening a command performance of Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Rosalind" and Mr. Sewell Collins's "Just Like a Woman" was given in the ballroom at Sandringham. The King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, and Princess Victoria were present. Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired in the Long Walk, Windsor, and in St. James's Park. At the naval stations the day was observed by the display of flags and the firing of guns. The vessels comprising the third and fifth destroyer flotillas at Harwhich and the ships at Portsmouth and Sheerness and other ports were dressed overall.

Queen Alexandra exhibited at Bristol Dog Show on Dec. 4 a borzoi and three basset hounds, with which her Majesty won first and second prizes. The Prince of Wales sent a Welsh terrier, which received two second prizes.

The Princess Royal opened the Church Army Labour Tents at Kingsway on Dec. 2. Prebendary Carlile read the following telegram from Queen Alexandra :—"Queen Alexandra trusts that the opening of the King Edward's Labour Tents to-day will result in all possible success. She feels sure that this project, by which homeless and struggling men may earn food and one all-night's rest will be of great benefit to them, and it will be through your efforts to help them that they will be able to help themselves." After the Princess Royal had been welcomed by Lord Farquhar and Lord Clifden she presented articles of clothing to each of the men who were working in the labour tent. In declaring the tent open her Royal Highness said :—"It gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to open King Edward's Labour Tents in memory of my dear father. My beloved husband and I have always taken great interest in the splendid work of Mr. Carlile and the Church Army. All my sympathies are with the poor and suffering."

Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll, with the Duke of Argyll, travelled to Southend-on-Sea on Dec. 4, and opened the extension of the Victoria Hospital, which was erected as a Jubilee memorial to Queen Victoria.

In the House of Lords on Dec. 2 what is known as the Secret Land Inquiry was discussed on a question put by the Earl of Halsbury to the Lord Chancellor as to the nonappearance of the name and address of the printer on certain circulars or letters connected with the investigation. The Lord Chancellor replied that it was true that inquiry was being made by Mr. Lloyd George. No Minister could wholly divest himself of his official capacity, but, so far as that could be done, it was being done in this case. The cost of the inquiry was not defrayed out of any public fund or out of any party funds. The Marquess of Lansdowne, who took part in the debate, complained of the inflammatory tone of Mr. Lloyd George's public speeches. He expressed the belief that if they were to be subjected to the kind of inquiry they were discussing and to inflammatory speeches such as he had referred to, they must despair of a reasonable and statesmanlike solution of the difficulty which they all desired to solve. The Agricultural Holdings Bill was considered on report and put down for third reading. The Registration of Stallions Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Lords on Dec. 3 the Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Bill and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were read a second time. Lord Strachie, in reply to Viscount Galway, explaining the arrangements made for giving a weekly half holiday to Post Office servants, stated that in rural districts no postal telegraph office was closed unless there was another open within three miles.

In the Commons the Government of Ireland Bill as further considered in Committee, Clause 27, hich relates to the appointment of judges, being iscussed. Sir E. Carson moved an amendment to rovide that all Irish judges should be appointed his Majesty instead of by the Lord Lieutenant. the course of the discussion it was urged from e Unionist benches that this especially was a atter in which the control of the Imperial Parliament should not be weakened. The amendment as negatived by 319 to 194, and the clause was reed to by 320 to 193. Clauses 28 and 29, the tter of which makes special provisions for constitutional questions to be decided by the Judicial ommittee of the Privy Council on the application the Lord Lieutenant or a Secretary of State, were so discussed. Progress was reported on Clause 29.

In the House of Commons on Dec. 4 consideraon was resumed in Committee of Clause 29 of e Government of Ireland Bill. The clause makes pecial provision for the decision of constitutional uestions by the Judicial Committee of the Privy ouncil on reference to them by the Lord Lieuteant or a Secretary of State. A Government amendent was inserted to allow a reference to the dicial Committee to decide whether any service s an Irish service within the meaning of the t or not, or on any question of interpretation law on which a decision is desired by the Joint chequer Board. The Attorney-General moved ther amendment providing that reference to Judicial Committee should only be made on advice of the Imperial Government. This was ed to, and the clause as amended was carried 15 to 186. Clause 30, which provides for cases peal where the validity of an Irish law is quesd, was agreed to by 310 to 181. On Clause n an amendment moved by Mr. Sanderson, Asquith consented that it should be provided he Lord Lieutenant should, in the discharge office, conform to the accustomed practice of overnors of his Majesty's Overseas Dominions. ause as amended was added. Progress was ed.

J. A. Hawke, Recorder of Plymouth, addresseeting of Unionist delegates of the St. Ives n of Cornwall at Penzance on Nov. 30. A ion was passed expressing agreement with his and unanimously pledging the meeting to him in the event of his coming forward as st candidate. Mr. Hawke said he should to be their candidate until he had an opty of making himself known to the division.

W. T. Oversby, of Liverpool, prospective t candidate of the Leigh division of Lancaho contested the division at the last election, gned his position as candidate owing to the d demands of his insurance business.

B. V. Morris, private secretary to the or of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been by the East Leeds Liberal Federation to neetings in the division with a view to his g the prospective Liberal candidate at the tion. The seat is at present held by Mr. ly, a Labour member.

Gilbert, secretary of the Combined Smiths' ion of Great Britain and Ireland, has been s the prospective Socialist candidate for t the next general election, subject to apa public meeting to be held in the constiely in January.

n Tillett has been invited to address the pton branch of the British Socialist Party w to his adoption as parliamentary can-

lfrid Hill, of Earlswood, Birmingham, has ed by the Liberals of East Worcestershire Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the next

four, speaking at a Primrose League meet- Cannon Street Hotel on December 3, d of the multitude of questions which ament were forcing upon the attention of y at the same moment and the indecent which they were being rushed through of Commons. The effect would be to ountry in a legislative quagmire. The e Bill was a sham which would inflict untold evils. The issue raised by the Welsh Church Bill had struck deeply into the national conscience. The Franchise Bill was merely designed to mitigate the verdict of the country upon the Government's offences. It was a cynical attempt to injure their political opponents.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, travelled on Nov. 30 from Aberdeen to Kirkcaldy, where he addressed a large meeting of Liberals in the King's Theatre. He also made short speeches on the way at Arbroath, Montrose, and Dundee. In his speech at Kirkcaldy Mr. Lloyd George referred to a number of addresses which he had received. Among them was one from the Kirkcaldy branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (non-militant and non-party), and referring to this Mr. Lloyd George said that that was the way to do it. If all the women had done it like that he believe they would have had the Bill this year. It was true that there was a good deal of spade work to be done ; instead of that some of the women had been doing hatchet work. Men could be coaxed even to do a right thing, but they would not be nagged and bullied into it. In the course of conversation at Dundee, Mr. Lloyd George indicated that he was hopeful of finding a way out of the insurance difficulty with the medical profession; and, commenting on welsh Disestablishment, he stated that if the English Church did not take great care its turn would come next.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Cheltenham on Dec. 4, severely condemned Mr. Bonar Law's recent statement at Oldham, basing Indian fiscal policy on the gratitude of India for past services rendered to her by Great Britain. It was an altogether new departure. Lord Crewe examined in some detail what he considered would be the political and fiscal consequences of Mr. Bonar Law's scheme.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at Bury on Dec. 4, said that he doubted whether any Government had made itself quite so unpopular to all classes as the present one had—(hear, hear)—but it hung on to office, and it trusted to some bribe that it might be able to give again to secure re-election. If he were to describe the present Government, he should say it was one that gave bribes to the electors and offices to its friends. (Hear, hear). He was not sure which was the worst for the country as a whole. To fill this country with salaried officials, who were put in, regardless to a great extent of their capabilities, but always with a careful selection of their political principles, was not a good thing, except that very often it was found that when people came into that sort of position, when they had the responsibility trust upon them, they knew which was the responsible party in the State and they became Unionists. (Cheers.)

With regard to bribes for electors, there was no doubt whatever that a bribe would win votes at any election, but he hoped that the people of this country would realise that the business of the politician, and, what was equally the business of the voter, was not only to secure success at the poll, but to do what was right by the country, not only for the present, but the future.

In a printed answer to Sir J. Rees, Mr. Burt, chairman of the Committee on Public Petitions, states that the total number of signatures to 6,337 petitions against the Established Church (Wales) Bill which have so far been counted is 1,657,503. Signatures to the remaining 782 petitions that were presented up till and including Monday, Dec. 2, have yet to be counted.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent says that out of the movement among LiberalChurchmen and broad-minded Nonconformists against disendowment under the Welsh Disestablishment Bill there has grown a definite proposal that, with the exception of tithe, all endowments of theChurch in Wales, no matter of what date, shall be left to the Church. He adds that the Government will not be able to resist this movement, and that there is good reason for saying that they will accept such an amendment moved on behalf of so powerful a group of their supporters.

Three thousand miners employed at the large steam-coal collieries in the Garw Valley, South Wales, went on strike on Dec. 2 as a protest against the employment of nonunionists. Since notices were tendered 350 non-unionists out of 600 have been induced to join the Federation, but the rest declare that they will remain outside. Many collieries are affected. The leaders have decided to confine the strike to the larger pits, and they state that work will not be resumed until all the non-unionists join.

The Board of Trade report on the strikes and lock-outs of 1911 states that 903 disputes were recorded and that they affected 961,980 workpeople. The amount of working time lost owing to disputes was equal to about a day per head of the whole industrial population.

The Postmaster-General draws attention to the facilities for securing by the use of the addressee's telephonic address the expeditious delivery by telephone of telegrams to telephone subscribers. This address consists of the subscriber's name, the name of his exchange, the number of his line, and the name of the town in which the exchange is situated. When the name of the exchange is also the name of the town, or of a telegraph office, or well-known locality which is a sufficient address for ordinary telegraphic delivery, the name of the town may be omitted. The name of the town is not required when a telegram is addressed to an exchange number in the same town. Thus "Jones North 154" would be a sufficient address for a telegram originating in London.

The sixty-fourth annual show of the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition was opened on Nov. 30 in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, under the presidency of Lord Anglesey. The weather, which was dry and cold, was favourable for the exhibition of fat animals and conducive to their comfort. There was only a moderate attendance, the show of representative types of meat-producing stock was excellent. The entries were about an average in the three sections, and the distinguishing feature in all of them was the uniformly high standard of merit. There have been finer individual exhibits in the cattle classes than any present on this occasion, but more importance is rightly attached to the appearance of the animal, in general and judged by this standard the present show, which will be continued until Thursday evening, can be ranked among the best of the Midland meetings of recent years. The King was an exhibitor in each of the Hereford, Shorthorn, Devon, and Southdown classes, but although most of his animals received prizes it was in the Devon section only that his Majesty achieved noteworthy successes. For Devons he won two first prizes and a second, as well as the breed cup. The Windsor Herefords won two seconds and a third, and the Shorthorns two thirds and a reserve, while the Southdown sheep from Sandringham were awarded a first and a second prize.

The Christmas Pantomime Ball in aid of University College Hospital was given in the Albert Hall on Dec 4. There were twenty-seven processions representing scenes from various fairy tales. The attendance was large, and the costumes of the dancers and the decorations made a brilliant scene.

There are two signs that annually point to the approach of Christmas. One is found in the bookstalls, which now become gay with the bright-hued backs of the Christmas numbers. The other is in the preparations for holding the Smithfield Show. Over £4,400l, will be awarded as prize-money. The entries considerably exceed those of last year, and after Norwich we are warranted in assuming that the animals will be well up to the high standard of previous shows.

The Road Board is contributing £7,500 towards the cost of a new main road to be constructed by the Kent County Council from Newingreen to Folkestone. The road, which is to cost £10,000 is being made chiefly for the convenience of motorists, who at present pass through the narrow and congested streets of Hythe and Sandgate in driving to Folkestone. Hundreds of motors use this route daily, and the new road will provide a direct run to Folkestone.

The sugar-beet industry has made a beginning in England. The factory erected by the Anglo-Netherlands Company at Cantley, half-way between Norwich and Yarmouth, has been working at full speed for three weeks, and there will be no relaxation in the rate of output until the supply of beet has been exhausted, probably in the week before Christmas. The enterprise, for which the country is indebted mainly to Mr. G. L. Courthope, M. P., means a great deal for the English farmer. It gives him the first opportunity he has had under modern conditions of proving the claims of sugar-beet as an alternative to mangels and other root crops. The venture, therefore, is of the nature of an experiment both for capitalists and producers of the raw material.

By command of the King a service was held on Nov. 30 (St. Andrew's Day) in the Thistle Chapel, St. Giles's, Edinburgh. Five of the sixteen Knights of the Thistle were present—the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Mar and Kellie. The service is to be an annual one, but this year no insignia were worn. The Knights, who were in morning dress, were accompanied by Sir Duncan Campbell, secretary of the Order. Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, and the Earl of Mansfield, Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson, in the absence of the Dean of the Order, the Very Rev. J. Cameron Lees, K. C. V. O.

The King won prizes for his exhibits at the annual show of the Scottish National Fat Stock Club, which was opened in Edinburgh on Dec. 4.

Mr. Balfour presided at the 248th annual festival of the Royal Scottish Corporation, held at the Holborn Restaurant on Nov. 30. In proposing the toast of the evening, he spoke of the lesson which Scotland furnished of how to reconcile national feeling and the consciousness of a separate history with the larger patriotism which included Great Britain and the Empire. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £3,219. 6s. 6d., including an annual subscription from the King of fifty guineas.

The Business Committee, on behalf of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh, have sent to all the Scottish members of Parliament a memorandum protesting against the action of the Treasury in respect of inclusive fees at all Scottish Universities. This extension of "bureaucratic government" is condemned as the first step towards a system which would in time destroy the true spirit of University education in Scotland.

## COLONIAL.

### AUSTRALIA.

The first sample of radium bromide produced outside Europe was manufactured last week in Sydney from Australian ore's. Professor Pollock Sydney University, certified its purity at 98·4 per cent. The manufacturers state that 400 milligrammes have already been made and that the plant is capable of producing 40 milligrammes weekly.

Parliament has approved an undertaking of the Government to resume an area of land and a private railway and to dredge a portion of the Hunter River to facilitate the establishment by the Broken Hill proprietary Company of iron and still works at Newcastle. The works will cost about £2,000,000.

### CANADA.

The International Commission instituted by the Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 held in mail week a preliminary meeting in Washington. The Commission will confine itself at first to the Great Lakes and their tributary and connecting waters. The Commission will meet again at Detroit next month to begin its investigation of the pollution problem.

A correspondent telegraphs from Winnipeg:—The Government of Manitoba has just concluded an arrangement with the Salvation Army for the emigration of orphan and Poor Law children from the British Isles. Lord Grey, the late Governor-General of Canada, has taken for many years a keen interest in the subject of child emigration, and on more than one occasion discussed the present scheme with the late "General" Booth.

### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

"The Times" received from Mr. Herbert C. Robinson, Director of Museums in the Federated Malay States, a long letter, dated Kuala Lumpur, October 26, in reply to the letter on the fauna and flora of the Empire by Sir H. H. Johnston, which was published in that paper on October 4. Mr. Robinson takes exception to a statement by an American naturalist, Mr. C. W. Beebe, quoted by Sir H. H. Johnston, that the preservation of the fauna and flora of the Malay Peninsula is not sufficiently safeguarded. Mr. Robinson says :—I am probably correct in stating that in no part of the tropics under British control are the local fauna and flora placed under more stringent safeguards, and from over ten years' experience of the Malay Peninsula, from north to south, which has largely been spent in zoological and botanical collecting, I am certain that no species of animal or plant stands in the slightest danger of extermination or even material reduction, taking the country as a whole.

## FOREIGN.

### BRAZIL.

Donna Orsina da Fonseca, wife of the President of the Republic, died on Nov. 30. Great sympathy is felt with the President, who is prostrate with grief. At present it seems doubtful whether or not he will remain in office, although strong pressure is being brought to bear on him to continue.

### GERMANY.

The small cruiser Arcona, which was launched in 1902, has taken up her permanent station at Emden. Her arrival has been made the occasion for a good deal of ceremony which appears to be intended to prepare the public mind for a possible development of Emden as a station for other men-of-war.

The debate in the Reichstag on the rise in prices of articles of consumption came to end on Nov. 30 when the House rejected by 174 votes to 140 a Socialist motion expressing the disagreement to the Reichstag with the policy of the Imperial Chancellor. The debate has thrown but little fresh light on the subject.

### PERSIA.

A letter has been addressed to the Press, signed by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, chairman; Mr. E. G. Browne, vice-chairman; and F. Whelen, hon. secretary of the Persia Committee, with reference to the statement by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons on November 26 in reply to a question that the Prime Minister of Persia had recently invited back to that country Saad-ed-Dowleh, and that the step was taken with the encouragement of the British Minister at Teheran, as Sir Edward Grey had reason to believe that Saad-de-Dowleh's return might be of use in the present crisis. The writers suggest that the Foreign Office has been "caught napping" while an attempt is being made by interested parties to bring about a "coup d' Etat" in Persia, the result of which would be to substitute for constitutional government an absolutist "rigime" of which the strings would be held in St. Petersburg. Finally, the letter urges the calling together of the Mejliss without delay.

### PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Parliament reassembled on November 12 instead of December 2, in view of the urgency in discussing the new electoral law and the financial reforms proposed by the Minister of Finance. These were duly presented, and chiefly consist of the conversion of the Internal Debt of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 4 1-2 per cent., and part of the floating debt into a consolidated stock bearing interest of 5 per cent. ; an increased tax on agricultural property ; an amendment of the contract with the Bank of Portugal and for payment of the Customs dues at the current gold exchange. A sum of £20,000,000 is also asked for the reorganization of the navy and army, and the construction of public roads and new railways. By the amendment of the contract with the Bank of Portugal the paper currency will be increased to the extent of some £7,000,000 over the present currency of £19,000,000, without however any increase of the metallic reserves. The State proposes this way to secure funds without recourse to a loan from abroad, as the Bank of Portugal will open a current account with the Government to the extent of £9,200,000, repayable within 60 years by half-yearly instalments. These proposals of the Finance Minister have been somewhat coldly received by members of Parliament and the Press, both of whom, as well as the country at large, exhibit considerable pessimism as to the situation.

### RUSSIA.

The opening of the fourth Duma on Nov. 28 gave rise to sensational developments. The Octobrists made common cause with the Opposition as a protest against Clerico-Bureaucratic interference with the elections and secured a majority for their candidate, M. Rodzhanko, who was re-elected President. The Nationalists, abandoning the constitutional side of the House, formed a coalition with the Right in a vain attempt to elect their leader, M Balasheff, and withdrew when the result of the vote was known. The Tsar, granting an audience to the President of the Duma in the evening, said :—I cannot understand why a certain section of members absented themselves. I am much touched by the kind messages of members concerning the Heir Apparent's health. Please thank them in my name. I mean, of course, those members who sent messages, not those who were absent." His Majesty's remarks have given great satisfaction in constitutional circles.

The Admiralty Council, sitting as the Supreme Prize Court, has dismissed the appeals on four claims of American owners of cargo carried in the British steamship Knight Commander, which was sunk by Russian cruisers in July 1904, during the Russo-Japanese War. The amount involved was £10,000.

### UNITED STATES.

The Senate, for the ninth time in its history, is sitting as a Court of Impeachment to try Mr. Archbald, Judge of the Commerce Court, who is charged by the Committee of the House with certain "high crimes and misdemeanours." The chief accusation is that Judge Archbald took advantage of his position on the Bench in certain business relations with the Erie Railway, which had at the time two suits pending before the Commerce Court. The case is likely to drag on some time as the procedure is picturesquely antiquated.

Congress met on Dec. 2 for its final Session in Mr. Taft's Administration, and never has a Session opened more apathetically. Not only is the party situation in the Capital at sixes and sevens, but legislators are oppressed to the verge of listlessness by the knowledge that, thanks to the constitutional anomaly which prevents the election in November taking effect till the following March, both Administration and Congress as now constructed are regarded by the country as the uninspiring relict of a condemned party and system.

The American women suffragists are being critized for what in some quarters is regarded as the false step of allying themselves officially with Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive Party. As ten States now have equal suffrage—Michigan, Kansas, Oregon, and Arizona came in at the recent election—the innovation is of considerable party value, and the grieved indignation of the Republicans and Democrats is not surprising. Its championship of Mr. Roosevelt may indeed, cost the cause dearly in States like New York, where the old parties are strong and where the question of votes for women is coming up.

The United States Supreme Court on Dec. 2 delivered judgment in the Harriman Railroad Merger case, declaring that the acquisition of Southern Pacific stock by the Union Pacific Company constituted a violation of the Anti-Trust Law, and indicating that a decree will be entered to dissolve the combination. The decision, however, allows three months for the preparation of plans to enable the Union Pacific to retain as much of the property as would afford it an outlet to San Francisco.

## "THE LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, Dec. 3.

Royal Artillery.

Major-Gen. Sir George Arthur French, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar deceased (Nov. 3.)

Major-Gen. A. G. Creagh, C. B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major-Gen. F. T. Lloyd C. B., deceased (Nov. 19).

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. R.J. Finney, an Assistant Adj.-Gen., to be an A. A. and Qrmr.-Gen. F. T. (Dec. 4).

Col E. M. Woodward from the Half-pay List, to be an A. A. G., vice Col. H. J. Evans (Nov. 27).

Col. H. L. Humphreys, from the Half-pay List to be a District Barrack Officer (Nov. 23).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—The following Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—A. L. E. Smith (Oct. 22); Sir Richard V. Sutton (Nov. 20).

2nd Life Guards—Ridingmr. and Hon. Lieut. W. Holderness, from 5th (R. Irish) Lancers, to be Ridingmr. (Dec. 4).

2nd Rangoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Capt. E. N. Bankes retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Dec. 4).

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt. L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson, D. S. O., to remain seconded while employed with the Army Signal Service (Sept. 2).

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Sec. Lieut. J. S. Ainsworth to be Lieut. (Nov. 2).

15th (The King's, Hussars—Capt. B. Ritchie retires on retired pay (Dec. 4).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R. H. and R. F. A.

Major J. F. A. Higgins, D. S. O., is seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) (Oct. 28).

The following Supernumerary Majors, are restored to the establishment :—F. A. Buzzard and A. Hinde (Dec. 1).

Capt. E. K. Bradbury is restored to the establishment (Nov. 18).

Lieut. A. J. Usborne resigns his commission (Dec. 4).

The following Lieuts. are seconded for service as Adjs Territorial Force :—C H Ommanney Nov 1; W M Shaw Nov 13.

Lieut C W Massy to be an Adj. vice Capt E K Bradbury Nov 18.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following Capts are seconded for service on the Staff :—F W Loveday Nov 1; C D Crozier Nov 9. Superny Capt W T Synnot is restored to the establishment Nov 1.

Lieut J C Bassert to be Capt Aug. 21.

Lieut W Lewisohn resigns his commission Dec 4

Lieut R O Latham is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dec 4.

Lieut E J Nixon is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 11.

Sec Lieut J E H Lambert resigns his commission Dec 4.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Sec Lieut on probation Lord Edward FitzGerald resigns his commission Dec 4.

Infantry.

R Warwickshire Regt—Major P T Westmorland D S O retires on retired pay Dec 4; Capt R H W Brewis to be Major Dec 9.

R F City of London Regt—Sec Lieut MM Parry-Jones to be Lieut Sept 19.

R. Inniskilling Fusiliers—Qrmr, and Hon. Capt. J. Robinson is placed on retired pay ) Dec.2); Sergt-Major R. J. Porter to be Qrm, with the hon. rank of Lieut. Dec. 4.

S Staffs Regt—The following Sec Lieut to be Lieuts :— A F Hordern Oct 20 H C Marten Nov 7.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut G P de B Monk to be Lieut Oct 1.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Superny. Lieut C E Stratan is restored to the establishment Oct 28.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—Sec Lieut G E Plowden to be Lieut Oct 18.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt A A J Broun retires on retired pay Dec 4.

Manchester Regt—Capt F S Nisbet to be Adj, vice Lieut J H L Reade Dec 1.

Gordon Highlanders—Sec Lieut A G Finlay resigns his commission Dec 4.

R Irish Rifles—Capt L E Sprague is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 31,

Connaught Rangers—Lieut W G S Barker is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Nov 23.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Sec Lieut A W Forbes resigns his commission Dec 4.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut J Luke resigns his commission Dec 4.

First Appointments.

The following successful candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, Militia, and Territorial Force, held in October last, to be Sec Lieut Dec 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R.H and R F A—Sec Lieut G Messervy from R F A, S R; Sec Lieut R C L Pilliner, from Fourth Welsh Brigade, R F A, T F.

R G A—Sec Lieut A Loewe from R F A, S R.

Army Medical Service.

R. A. M. C.—Major B. Forde to be Lieut.-Col, G. E. Hale, D S O retired (Nov 23); the following Capts to be Majors:—A W Gibson, R N Hunt, H E J A Howley, R F M Fawcett, J L Jones (Nov 29).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Mary Ann Levett resigns her appointment (Dec 4); Miss Annie Elizabeth Featherstonhaugh to be Staff Nurse (March 27).

Army Ordnance Department.

The date of the grant of the hon rank of Major to Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt G A Parke is May 8, and not as notified in the Gazette of May 7.

Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut W Dickson retires on retired pay (Dec 4).

Army Pay Department.

Lieut H G Riley, from Prince of Wales's (N Staff Regt), is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept (Dec 1, 1910).

Memoranda

Col H V Biggs, D S O retires on an Indian pension (Nov 29), Lieut A B Rose, Manchester Regt is granted the local rank of Capt while employed with the local Forces in British Guiana (March 27).

Admiralty, 3rd December.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majestys Fleet:—John Hely Owen, Austen Gerald Lilley, Douglas Macdonald Hervey-MacLeay, Dated 15th October. Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Roderick of Hoare has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 1st November.

Admiralty, 5th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881 Fleet Surgeon Frederick Davidson Lumley has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 16th July, 1895 Lieutenant Charles Worthington Craven has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Dated 1st December.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903 Lieutenant Richard Charles Lee has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 6th December.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Barrackmaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield Patten Peile, C B Half Pay, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, under the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd August, 1886. Dated 6th December.

War Office. 6th December.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of His Highness Asaf Jan Muzaffarul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mull Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jank, GCSI of Hyderabad, being granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army.

War Office, 6th December.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Major William C Christie, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be an Adjutant attached to the General Staff, Officers Training Corps, vice Major W L Loring, same regiment. Dated 23rd November.

Major Fernand G E Cannot, The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major G F Pigott D S O. Dated 2nd December.

Captain Harry O Mance, D S O, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, in succession to Major G Lubbock, Royal Engineers. Dated 2nd December.

Lieutenant William E Hope, Irish Guards Special Reserve, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable Earl of Aberdeen, K T, G C M G, G C V O, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland Dated 1st December.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays,) Captain Adrian K. H. O'Brien retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 6th December.

Lieutenant Edward Stone to be Captain. Dated 27th November.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Kenneth P. Wallis resigns his commission. Dated 7th December.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major George Calvert retires on retired pay. Dated 7th December.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Gen Sir A A Pearson, K C B
Lieut-Col and Bt-Col H R Gale, R E
Lieut-Col E P Johnson, R E
Major F W Bagshawe, I A
Major A H P Harrison, 33 Punj
Major H A H Thompson, I G R
Major F G C Humfrey, 12 Cav
Major E T Hood, 7 Raj
Major S B A Patterson
Capt E G J Byrne, Bombay Vols
Capt W L J Carey, R A
Capt F Curtis, 19 Lrs
Capt F A L de Gruchy, 95 Inf
Capt D C Home, Mily Fams
Capt H T Skinner, 29 Punj
Capt J D R MacMahon, 124 Inf
Capt C T C Plowden, I A
Capt H R Arthur, I O D
Lieut H P Bazsett, R E
Lieut T P Currey, 55 Rifles
Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Cav
Lieut A H Bald, 2-3 Q A O G R
Lieut J D Lemon, 27 Punj
Lieut K Mason, R E
Second Lieut S F Ormsby, Unatt List
Nursing Sister Miss A M Bird, Q A M N S
Mr J P Feeny
Mr R A A Hooper
Mr H W M Ives
Mr J M Coode
Mr F G Evans
Mr J H Field
Mr J Floyd
Mr F G Alford
Mr S Whitehead
Mr H B Ommanney
Mr L W Van Someren
Rev G R A Courtice

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Lieut Col W R Edwards, C M G, D S O, 2 mo 23 days
Lieut-Col F T C Hughes, 1 mo M C
Major D C Kemp, 9 days
Major G Y C Hunter, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major M Mackelvie, I M S,
Capt G F W Auson, 10
Mr W Greer, 3 mo M C
Mr A R G Lilley, 3 mo M C
Mr A Brooke-Meares, 14 days
Mr F Armitage, 7 mo
Mr M Smither, 3 weeks
Mr H D Watson, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Mr A M Hutchison
Mr J H Taylor
Mr W N Grieve
Mr C Morton-Moncrieff

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1912.

883. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

884. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Headquarters on Thursday, the 2nd January 1913, at 6-45 p. m. It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Headquarters on first attendance.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition on the 29th instant.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1912.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Dec. 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry...... | 2791·13 | 1794500 | 29461798 | 31256298 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry...... | 125·83 | 40000 | 810187 | 850187 |
| BaranKotah Ry. | 40·29 | 4000 | 74293 | 78293 |
| Total... | 2957·25 | 1838500 | 30346228 | 32184728 |
| Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 7th Dec. 1911 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry...... | 2791·68 | 1840871 | 25746008 | 27586879 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry. ... | 125·90 | 52995 | 782415 | 835410 |
| B.-K. Ry......... | 40·29 | 4185 | 64695 | 68880 |
| Total... | 2957·87 | 1898051 | 26593118 | 28491169 |
| Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. | — 0·55 | — 46371 | + 3715790 | + 3669419 |
| A. D. C. R. | — 0·07 | — 12995 | + 27722 | + 14727 |
| Baran-Kotah R. | ...... | — 185 | + 9598 | + 9413 |

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Oct. 1912.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Quick as Lightning

A hard hitter, wonderful regularity and minimum recoil. These are a few points about

"SPORTING BALLISTITE"

which will appeal to all sportsmen who appreciate a perfect powder.

*Manufactured only by*
*NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd., Glasgow and London.*

Agents—
**Ewart, Latham & Co.,**
BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

**Preserves**, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair**. It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Daimler

MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 74 7-8 | 3-8 | |
| 3 do. Rentes | 89 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| 31-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 91 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| do. do. Gov. Securities... | 63 3-4 | un chgd | |
| Bar silver in London Spot ... | 29 1-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 29 5-16 | un chgd | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 63 | | 1-4 |
| Exchanges on London at Paris... | 25·20 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 20·44 | 0-1 | |
| do. do. New York... | 4·85 3-8 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 5 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 17th Oct | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 4 15-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 4 9-16 | | 1-16 |
| do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 1-2 | un chgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 1-2 | un chgd | |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 3 7-8 | un chgd | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 4 1-8 | un chgd | |

Bar Gold, ... 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Tranfers on Madras Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ | 30,000 |
| Gold Bar to Bombay | £ | 120,000 |
| Gold Coin to Bombay | £ | 10,000 |
| Silver to Ceylon | £ | nil |
| Silver to Hongkong | £ | nil |
| Silver to Shanghai | £ | 35,000 |

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Easier - Good business done.
Futures — Quiet steady.
Manchester — Firm but not active.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500 ,,
Imports ... 9,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 7·11—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apr.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 86 | 6·84 | 6·83 | 6 82 | 6·81 |
| +01 | +01 | unchgd | unchgd | unchgd |
| **May.-June** | **June-July.** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug Sept.** | |
| 6·79 | 6·77 | 6·75 | 6·65 | |
| +01 | +01 | unchgd | +01 | |

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·85 May. 12·80.
New York official Noon call Jan. 12·74 May. 12·63
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 12·91 May. 13·01,

NEW YORK—

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 55,000 |
| Receipts at ,, last year | ... | ...... |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 18,000 |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 34,000 |
| Spot Cotton | ... | 13·10 unchgd |

Futures—Month of Jan. 12·71+15
Futures—Month of May. 12·67—14
Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-8—1-8
Futures month of Jan. ... 12·75—20
Futures month of May. ... 12·86—19
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Washington, Dec. 20.

GINNERS REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 13th December as 12,425,000 bales.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...... | 359,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ...... | 71,000 |
| Do. do. to France & Continent... | 158,000 |
| Do. do. to Japan ...... | 25,000 |
| Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ...... | 1,297,000 |
| Do. do. at interior Ports ...... | 794,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total actual Exports ...... | 12,000 |
| do Forwarded ...... | 105,000 |
| do Imports ...... | 214,000 |
| do Stocks ...... | 1,179,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in London ...... | 6,340 |
| Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London ... | d 5 9-6 |
| Coconada Ginned ,, ,, ... | d 5 11-16 |
| Western Good ,, ,, ... | d 6 1-8 |

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Fair business at steady rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Cloths | ...Strong and advancing |
| Weft American "54" | ... 12 1-4 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" | ... 18 3-8 |
| Tone—Yarn—Market quiet. | |
| Weft Egyptian "32" | ... 12 1-8 |
| Twist "32" W T C... | 10 3-4 |
| Twist "32" B | ... 11 1-8 |
| Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch | ... 14 |
| Twist "36" W T C... | 11 |
| Twist "36" B | ... 11 3-8 |
| Twist "42" | ... 12 1-2 |
| Twist American "60" | ... 16 1-2 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" | ... 17 1-4 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" | ... 22 |
| 40s Banner Mill Twist | ... 11 3-8 |
| Geo Mayall's Yarn ... | ... 11 3-8 |
| F. G. F Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool .. | 6 3-4 |
| Buyers or Sellers ... | ... Nominal. |
| Months ... | ... Dec.-Jan. |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports— ... ......
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 + 1-8
Do Months—Dec.-Jan—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... unchanged
Do. Months— ... do
Barlotta Russo 62 12lbs ... ... unchanged

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... ........
Do Months ... 37 1-2
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Nearest Value.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49+1-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and buyers
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 46-3
Do. Months— ... April June.
Do. Name of Ports— London—Done
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 43 3-8+3-8
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-14-0 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Buyers.—Steady.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 87 3-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 9-16+1
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ........
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp... 6 1 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool... 12 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India .. 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Cleopatra."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 11 1-4—unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Scarcely anything doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 9 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers
9 11 1-2—1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet : Only small business.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 7 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet
Java Sugar.—No change. Practically nothing doing.
Lichts Amended Estimate of the Beet-root Sugar crop is 8,420,000 tons.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [21st Dec, 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th Dec, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway............ | 531 | 584,156 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway... | 33 | 46,532 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit. There has been little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and Private Bills still very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-8d |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32d |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 13-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb. |
| Do. do France | ...172 |
| Do. do Marks | ...140 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...152 |
| Shanghai ,, | ...212 |
| Japan ,, | ...149 1-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet at 95 1-16 for Cash and the first settlement and has remained unchanged during the day, with only a small business passing. For the second settlement there are buyers at the close at 95 1-8.

We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. 95 0 0 | to 95 1 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ,, 95 0 0 | to 95 1 0 |
| 2nd do ... | ,, 95 2 0 | buyers |

BULLION:—
Ready Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower at 29 1-8, while for forward delivery the rate was unchanged at 29 5-16 New York was 1-4 down at 63. The local market opened quiet at 72 11-16 ex duty for ready bars and 72 13-16 for the first settlement and closed 3-16 lower as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs. 23 15 0 |
| Australian ,, ... | ... | ,, 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns ,, ... | ... | ,, 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | |
| Ready ... | ... | ,, 72 8 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | ,, 72 10 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | ,, 73 2 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | |
| Ready ... | ... | ,, 81 14 0 |
| 1st Settlement ... | ... | ,, 82 0 0 |
| 2nd Settlement ... | ... | ,, 82 8 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
In spite of a bullish Ginners report the American markets show a moderate declined of 14 to 20 points Private telegrams are however, still bullish, and the decline is expected to be a temporary one. The local market opened quiet but steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 322. Japan shippers were in the market early in the day, and business was reported in fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 324. At Colaba the market remained steady and further business was done in Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 324 and February at Rs. 322. At the close rates are about Rs. 1 higher, business in Liverpool having been done at 2 points better than the opener.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... Rs. | 340 | March. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... Rs. | 323 | ,, |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat | ,, | 310-1 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | ,, | 337-8 | ,, |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | ,, | 330-1 | ,, |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | ,, | 324-5 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | ,, | 307 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | ,, | 297 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... | ,, | 288-9 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | ,, | 288-9 | Dec. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | ,, | 272 | Jan. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Easy.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 19,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·80 | 6·78 | 6·77 |
| —03 | —06 | —06 |
| **Mar.-Apr** | **Apr.-May.** | **May-June.** |
| 6·76 | 6·75 | 6·73 |
| —06 | —06 | —06 |
| **June-July.** | **July-August.** | **Aug.-Sept** |
| 6·71 | 6·69 | 6·58 |
| —06 | —03 | —07 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market is very quiet, and rates have declined for ready shipment. The following business is reported during the past week :—

ANTWERP.—Business done in ready steamer at 13s. A fairly large line was booked for January shipment at 16s.

DUNKIRK.—16s. in ready steamer.

HUMBURG.—300 tons light seeds at 18s. seeds at 19s. and 200 tons 10 cwt : seeds at 16s. December.

HULL.—Small lots light seeds at 15sh ; and 300 tons light seeds for December at 16s.

Forward rates are unchanged. The market closes quiet with a slightly firmer tendency for forward.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 8 5 0 B.T. |
| December | ,, | 8 13 0 B.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 | ,, | 9 5 3 B.T. |

RAPESEED:—Steady.
We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 | Rs. | 8 4 0 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | ,, | 7 10 0 B.T. |
| Yellow ,, | ,, | 8 7 0 ,, |

GINGELLYSEED.—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... Rs | 56 8 0 |
| Mimbara | ,, | 57 8 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | ,, | 48 8 0 |
| Red Khandwa | ,, | 53 8 0 |

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... .. Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Dec. Bold ... Rs. 46 8 0
Jan.-Dec. Small ... ,, 45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 B. T
White Delhi May 1913... ,, 5 7 0 ,,

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | ... | ... | 1,740 |
| Bank of India | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| Indian Specie | ... | ... | ... | 78 |

MILLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Central India ... ... ... | 2,160 |
| Fazulbhoi ... ... ... | 482 1-2 |
| David ... ... ... | 481 1-4 |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 780 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 3,075 |
| New Great Eastern | 258 3-4 |
| Standard ... ... | 1,387 1-2 |
| Swadeshi Mill ... ... | 1,680 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 175 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 180 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 1,437 1-2 |
| Treacher and Co ... ... | 490 |

RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley ... ... ... | 570 |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | 12,696 | bales. |
| Wheat ... | 9,643 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... | 279 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... | 4 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... | 14,641 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... | 7 | ,, |
| Groundnuts... | 5,494 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... | 366 | ,, |
| Rice ... | 3,921 | ,, |
| Myrabollams. | 1,620 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... | 9,472 | ,, |
| Mowraseed ... | 205 | ,, |
| Gram ... | 4,978 | ,, |
| Joowar ... | 5,390 | ,, |
| Maize ... | Nil | ,, |
| Barley ... | 1,814 | ,, |

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 22.]

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 75 1-8 | 1-4 | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 89 1-4 | un chgd | |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan. | 91 1-4 | un chgd | |
| do. Govt. Securities... | 63 3-4 | un chgd | |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 29 | | 1-8 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 29 3-16 | | 1-8 |
| do. in New York ... | 62 3-4 | | 1-4 |
| Exchange on London at Paris. | 25·19 1-2 | | ·01 |
| do. at Berlin... | 20·43 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. at New York... | 4·85 1-2 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5 | since | |
| do. Short London | 17th Oct. | | |
| Bills, 3 months' sight. | 4 7-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight. | 4 1-2 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 3 7-8 | un chgd | |
| Interest 7 day Market Loans... | 4 1-8 | un chgd | |

Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by Indian selling.
Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—COUNCIL BILLS :—
Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot — Easier. Moderate biz
Futures ...Steady.
Total Sales ... 7,000 a
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000
Imports ... 19,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·09—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·05 unchgd
a late yesterday 2,000 bales.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Dec.-Jan. | Jan-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·83 | 6·81 | 6·80 | 6 79 | |
| —03 | —03 | —03 | —03 | |
| **Apl.-May** | **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 6 78 | 6·77 | 6 75 | 6·72 | 6·63 |
| —03 | —02 | —02 | —03 | —02 |

NEW YORK—

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 49,000 |
| Days Receipts at U. S. last year | ... | 57,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 13,000 |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 35,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | ... | 13·10 unchgd |

Futures—Month of Jan 12·69—02
Futures—Month of May 12·62—05
Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 12 7-8 unchgd
Futures mont Jan. ... 12·74—01
Futures month of May ... 12·85—01
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total into Sight... | ... | 8,890,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply ... | ... | 481,000 |
| East Indian do | ... | 66,000 |
| American do | ... | 4,999,000 |
| Other do | ... | 108,000 |
| Total Sales ... | ... | 55,000 |
| East Indian sales | ... | 400 |
| Total Speculation | ... | 5,000 |
| Do. Exportation | ... | 4,000 |
| East Indian Export | ... | nil. |
| Do. Indian Stock | ... | 3,000 |
| Do. Forwarded Consumer ... | ... | 500 |
| Do. Actual Exports ... | ... | 100 |
| Do. Week's Imports ... | ... | nil |
| Do. Speculation ... | ... | nil |
| Americans Afloat ... | ... | 470,000 |
| East Indian ... | ... | 5,000 |
| Total afloat ... | ... | 561,000 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... ......
Do. Name of Ports— ... ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 1-8
Do. Month—Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Australian Wheat ... ... Unchanged.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 1-2
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... ......
Do Name of Ports.... ... ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 48
Do. Months—Dec.Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest Value
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 3-4
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-14-0
Dec.-Jan. Hull—Value—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).... ... ...14 1-4 unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 6 1-2—Dec.-Jan.—Value. Firm.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 11 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing much doing.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ... 12s 9 3-1d
Do. Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 6 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Sellers.
9 11 1-2—May—Sellers.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14s 2 1-4d
Months of Shipments March.-Aug. Sellers. Quiet Unchanged
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 7 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Unchanged.

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 55,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 17,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... ... 31,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York 13·10—10
Future Cotton at New York—Jan.. 12·71—15
Future Cotton at New York—May.. 12·67—14
Tone Market at closing Spot—Steady—Futures—Steady.
General Tone Market opened:—
Lower and decline owing to bear pressure and liquidation, later advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12·78—7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jan. 12·75—20
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·86—19
Opening Tone of Market—Closed—Steady.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ... Total ginned up to 15th instant 12424000.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports Interior Towns ...
Stock in London ...

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.

### COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ...Steady and closed Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... Steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales ... | ... 10,000 bales. |
| Sales on spec and export ... | ... 1,500 do |
| Total Day's Imports ... | ... 46,000 do |
| Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. | 5 9-16 |
| Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. | 5 11-16 |
| Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... | 10 1-16 |
| Good Bhownuggur | 6 2-16d. |
| Good Bengal ... | 5 10-16d. |
| F. G. Bengal ... | 5 12-16d. |
| Fine Bengal ... | 5 14-16d. |
| Good Madras Westerns Ldn | 6 1-16d. |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. | 6 1-2d. |
| Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... | 11 1-2 |
| 40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... | 11 3-4 |
| Weft 54 American... ... | 12 1-2 |
| Weft 80 Egyptian ... ... | 17 1-2 |
| Weft 32's ... ... | 14 1-8 |
| Twist 36 ... ... | 10 3-4 |
| Twist 42 ... ... | 11 7-8 |
| Twist American 60 ... | 15 7-8 |
| Twist Egyptian 60 ... | 17 |
| Twist Egyptian 80 ... | 20 1-4 |
| Tone of Fine Yarns ... | Firm |
| Tone of Coarse Yarns ... | do |
| Mid American at Liverpool... | 7—11—2 |

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec.-Jan. ... ... | 6·86+1 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... ... | 6·84+1 |
| Feb.-Mar. ... ... | 6·83 |
| Mar.-Apl. ... ... | 6·82 |
| Apl.-May ... ... | 6·81 |
| May-June ... ... | 6·79—1 |
| June-July ... ... | 6·77—1 |
| July-Aug. ... ... | 6·75 |
| Aug.-Sept, ... ... | 6 64—1 |

MANCHESTER, Dec. 20.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Quiet but firm—Demand confined to Shirting Dhooties—Demand from China for Staples.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Dec.-Jan.—Ldn.—46 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk— 50 ,,
Do. La Plata ...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg—43 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market... .......
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Dec.-Jan.—£25-7-6 ,,
do ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet
Poppyseed.Canal...Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 68 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 3 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Dec.Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Dec.Jan.—Antwerp 45 0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Cotton seed, Bombay parcels ... Dec.Jan.—Hull—£6-14-6— ,,
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Dec.-Jan.—London 60 ,,
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ... Dec.Jan.—London— 38 3 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Dec.-Jan.—London 38 ,,
Do. Club No.2 ... Dec.-Jan.—London—33—3
Do. Choice white Delhi ... ... ......
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Dec.— ... 7 4 1-2

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Dec.—9 6 3-4 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers
,, Closing Tone of Market Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India, India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—12 5 1-1—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India, India (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.—12 8 1-4 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market ... Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Dec.-Jan.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 11 1-4 —Sellers
Mauritius Crystals...Dec— 12 7 1-2 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags) Dec.-Jan.—14 —Sellers
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2 Sellers

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ... Dec.—12 1
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta 1913... June-Dec.—10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Dec.—12 2 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi 1913 June-Dec.—10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Dec.—13 5 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta 1913 .. June-Dec.—12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Dec.—13 7
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi 1913—June-Dec.—12 11-2
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet
Special Feature ... ... Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### METALS.

| | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B | ... | 75 10 0 |
| ,, Best English Selected | ... | 80 10 0 |
| ,, Braziers... | ... | 87 10 0 |
| ,, Tone of Market | ... | Firm |
| Hard Spelter | ... | 24 0 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool | ... | 230 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... | ... | 7 3-8 |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ... | ... | 12 10 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F, Calcutta | ... | 7 3 9 |
| ,, ,, Rods ,, | ... | 7 15 0 |
| ,, ,, Hoops ,, | ... | 8 11 3 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B, Antwerp | ... | 7 1 3 |
| ,, ,, Plates ,, | ... | 6 15 0 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 ,, | ... | 6 1 0 |
| Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland... | ... | 3 7 9 |
| ,, ,, No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro | ... | 3 9 0 |
| ,, ,, Gartsherrie ... | ... | 4 2 6 |
| Lead Pig English... | ... | 18 12 6 |
| Tone of Steel Market— | ... | Steady |
| Silver, Spot ... | ... | 29 1-8 |
| ,, 2 months hence | ... | 29 5-16 |
| ,, Special Feature—Quiet | ... | ...... |

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... | ... 29 1-8 |
| Silver 2 months ... | ... 29 5-16 |
| ,, Closing Tone of Market—Quiet. | |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | ...£ 89 1-4 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent | ...£ 74 3-4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent | ...£ 91 1-4 |
| Sterling loan ... | ...£ 91 1-4 |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent | ...£ 78 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent | ...£ 63 3-4 |
| Bar Gold per oz ... | ... 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady | |
| Closing ,, ,, —Steady | |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount | 5 per cent |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. | 1 3 15-16 |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | 25·20 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks ... | 20·44 |
| New York (Demand Bills) dols ... | 4 85 5-8 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 3 7-8 |
| ,, 7 days Market loans ... | 4 1-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. | 4 15-16 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, | 4 1-2 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 5 1-2 |
| ,, ,, 6 ,, ... | 5 1-2 |

LONDON, Dec. 20.

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—
Quiet for fine qualities, medium qualities steady.
Crossbreds—Iregular.
Topmakers—Firm.

### RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Dec.-Jan.—4 6 1-2 —Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Firm.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

### COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Cotton—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Steady.
Days Estimated Sale ... 6,000 bales.
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec.-Jan ............ | 6·79—7 |
| Jan.-Feb ............ | 6·77—7 |
| Feb.-Mar ............ | 6·76—7 |
| Mar -Apl ............ | 6·75—7 |
| Apl.-May ............ | 6·75—6 |
| May-June ............ | 6·73—6 |
| June-July ............ | 6·71—6 |
| July-Aug ............ | 6·69—6 |
| Aug.-Sept ............ | 6 63—6 |

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U S Ports | ... 45,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | ... 13,000 |
| Exports to Continent ... | ... 33,000 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | ... 13·10 |
| Future ,, ,, Jan. | ... 12·69 — 2 |
| ,, ,, ,, May | ... 12·62 — 5 |

Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet.—Futures—Steady.
General Tone Market opened—
Higher and early advanced on unfavorable cables, later declined owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21,

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 7-8
Future ,, ,, Jan. ... 12·74— 1
,, ,, ,, May ... 12·85— 1
Opening Tone of Market.—Closed—Steady.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Stock at U S Ports... | ... 12,97,000 |
| Total Stock at U S Ports Interior Towns ... | ... 794,000 |
| Stock in London ... ... | ...... |
| Weeks Exports to Japan... | 25,000 |
| Quantity in Sight from commencement of Season to-date | ... 86,70,000 |

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

### COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indian.—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales ... | ... 7,000 bales. |
| Sales on Spec and export ... | ... 1,000 ,, |
| Total Sales of surats ... | ... 50 ,, |
| Total Day's Imports ... | ... ...... |
| Coconada Fair Red Ldn C I F | ... 5 9-16 |
| Coconada Ginned Ldn C I F | ... 5 11-16 |
| Egyptian F G Fair Brown | ... 10 1-16 |
| Good Bhownuggur ... | ... 6 2-16 |
| Good Bengal ... | ... 5 10-16 |
| F G Bengal ... | ... 5 12-16 |
| Fine Bengal ... | ... 5 14-16 |
| Good Madras Westerns Ldn | ... 6 1-16 |
| F G F Tinnevelly L'pool C I F | ... 6 1-2d. |
| Geo Mayalls Yarns ... | ... 11 1-2 |
| 40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) | ... 11 3-4 |
| Mid American at Liverpool | ... 7·09—2 |

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec.-Jan. ... | ... 6·83— 3 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... | ... 6·81— 3 |
| Feb.-Mar. ... | ... 6·80— 3 |
| Mar.-Apr. ... | ... 6·79— 3 |
| Apr.-May ... | ... 6·78— 3 |
| May-June ... | ... 6·77— 2 |
| June-July ... | ... 6·75— 2 |
| July-Aug. ... | ... 6·72— 3 |
| Aug.-Sept.... | ... 6·63— 1 |

MANCHESTER, Dec. 21.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
Firm. Fair enquiry but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange. Grey shirtings medium—easier with less enquiry, demand from China for staples.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, 21th Dec.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl-May—London—46 3—Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ... ... Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk 50 9—Sellers
Linseed, La Plata ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg 42 9—Sellers.
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Dec.—£25-7-6 Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Feb.-Mar.—£25-0-0 Sellers
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady.
Poppyseed. Canal ... ... Dec.-Jan.—Hamburg 68 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close—Firm.
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p, c. exship ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 50 6 Sellers
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ... Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp Nominal
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels... Dec.-Jan.—Hull £6 15 3
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Firm.
Gingelly Seed. Bombay 15 p.c.. Dec.-Jan.—London—60 Sellers
Wheat. Choice white Karachi... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 4 1-2 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.) ... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 1 1-2 Sellers
Wheat. Club No. 2 ... Dec.-Jan.—London—38 4 1-2 Sellers
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Dec.-Jan.—London—Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close ... Firm.
Wheat South Australian ...Jan.-Feb.—London. 37 3
Wheat. Rozario Santa Fe. 62lbs... Dec.-Jan.—London 35 3
Wheat. Red Graded American per cental ... ... Dec.—7·4 5-8

### SUGAR.

LONDON, 21st Dec.

German Beetroot 88 p.c. F. O. B., Hamburg. ... ... Dec. 9 6 3-4 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B. Hamburg ... ... Jan. 9 7 1-2 Sellers
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
German Granulated C. and F., India (double bags) ... Dec.-Jan. 12 5 1-2 Sellers.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ... Jan.-Feb.—12 8 1-4—Sellers
German Closing Tone Market—Steady.
Australian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F., India ... ... Dec.-Jan.—12 11 1-4
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... ... Jan.-Feb. 12 11 1-4 Sellers.
Austrian Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ... ...Dec. 12 7 1-2—Sellers
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double bags). Dec.-Jan. 14
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags).Jan.-Feb.—14 1 1-2
E, A. R. Closing Tone of Market... ... ... Steady.

### JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, 21st Dec.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... ... ... Dec. 12 1 —Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... ... ...June-Dec. 10 9 —Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... ... ... Dec. 12 2 1-2 Value.
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... ... ... 1913 June-Dec. 10 10 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Dec. 16 5 1-2—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... ... ... 1913 June-Dec. 12—Value.
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi... ... Dec. 15 7 —Value.
Java Sugar 26 T M O (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi ... ...1913 June-Dec. 12 1 1-2—Value.
Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Special Feature—Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

### METALS.

| | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B ... | ... 75 10 0 |
| Copper Best English Selected ... | ... 80 10 0 |
| Copper Braziers ... | ... 87 10 0 |
| Copper Tone of Market—Steady. | |
| Hard Spelter... ... | ... 24 0 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool ... | ...230 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... | ... 7 3-8 |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool | ... 12 10 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta | ... 7 3 9 |
| Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta | ... 7 15 0 |
| Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta | ... 8 11 3 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp | ... 7 1 3 |
| German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp | ... 6 15 0 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... | ... 6 1 0 |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... | ... 3 7 9 |
| Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. | 3 9 1 1-2 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... | ... 4 3 0 |
| Lead Pig English ... | ... 18 12 6 |
| Silver Spot ... ... | ... Mutilated |
| Silver 2 months hence... ... | ... do |

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... ... | ... Mutilated |
| Silver 2 Months... ... | ... do |
| Rentes 3 p. c.... ... | ... £ 89 1-4 |
| Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... | ... £ 74 13-16 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... | ... £ 91 1-4 |
| Sterling loan ... | ... £ 91 1-4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... | ... £ 78 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.... | ... £ 63 3-4 |
| Bar Gold per oz. ... | ... 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady. | |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market—Steady. | |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount | 5 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight... | 1 3 15-16 |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | ... 25·20 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks | ... 20·44 |
| Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols | ... 4·85 3-8 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 3 7-8 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans ... | 4 1-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight | 4 15-16 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight | 4 9-16 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | ... 5 1-2 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | ... 5 1-2 |

Specie Shipments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ... | ... £ | 10,000 |
| Gold to Bombay ... | ... £ | 120,000 |
| Gold Coin ... | ... £ | 10,000 |

LONDON, Dec. 21.

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

Bradford and Leeds Weekly Report.
General Tone of Market—Quiet for fine qualities. Medium qualities steady.
Crossbreds—Irregular.
Topmakers—Firm.

### RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber ... Dec.-Jan. 4 7 Sellers.
General Tone of Market—Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Arcadia, Dec. 20.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arcadia" with the English mail of the 6th instant, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning at 2-45 a. m. brought the following passengers:—

Bartlett, Mr H E
Balan, Mme B de
Crozier, Mrs P H and infant
Down, Miss B
Dukdale, Miss F M
Dall, Mr P F and Mrs
Drew, Mrs and child
Filgate, Hon Mr and Mrs T R
Gilman, Capt F
Kapadia, Miss

Lewis, Mrs J W and child
Maitland, Mr W and Miss
Memert, Mr
Poate, Mr H and Miss
Painter, Mrs P W
Pemberton, Miss
Rowell, Miss H B
Stoddard, Mr A A
Strachey, Mrs R
Tennant, Miss S
Vincent, Mrs W A

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abdul
Andrew, Mr S A
Bateman, Mr F and Mrs
Brown, Mr J T
Brown, Mr H L
Butler, Mr A L
Butler, Mr S D
Calvocoressi, Mr S J
Coates, Mr C H
Courtright, Mrs N A
Davies, Mr W
Ekins, Mr G W
Flaming, Mr G
Gardner, Mr H and Mrs
Gisford, Mr A T
George, Mr F R
H H Aga Khan
Henderson, Miss P
Harris, Mr H
Hanks, Mr F G
Hamilton, Sir Wm and Lady
Heartean, Mr and Mrs
Humphreys, Miss R
Herz, Mr E and Mrs
Hill, Mr G C
Hibiya, Mr S
Hogarth, Miss C D
Hunt, Mr S F
Jerram, Mr R K J
Keays, Mr E

Kakinuna, Mr M
Kawasaki, Mr Y
Loch, Mr F G
Lacey, Mr C B
Mac Langhlin, Mr A J M.
MacCleverty, Capt P H
Molesworth, Mr W J
McFadyean, Prof Sir J
Macdonald, Mr D
Morck, Mr F
Naylor, Mr E T
Norling, Mr E
Nissen, Mrs F C
Pilcher, Miss M J
Rose, Mr W M
Sulomon and 2 Servants
Sutherland, Sir G H and Lady
Spens, Mr A B and Mrs and Maid
Shore Nightingale, Mr L H and Mrs
Stephen, Mrs H L
Skinner, Mr H E
Scott, Mr R R
Trilton, Mr R
(T Smith) Valet
Uniacke, Mr H
Walker, Mr G

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gadgil, Mr G K
Hotchner, Mr H
Meik, Mr S C

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Cartlege, Mr A and Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Clark, Mr D

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bray, Mr E M
Graves, Lt-Col
Hyman, Mr G

### Per S. S. "City of Lahore." Dec. 21.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Lahore, Commander C. M. Fee which left Liverpool on the 30th November, arrived in port on Saturday with the following passengers.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Bristow, Mrs E L infant and nurse
Crowther, Miss L
Dresser, Miss L
Dresser, Miss
Jones, Miss Gregory

Jones, Mr F Gregory
Malcolm, Master R
Malcolm, Master D Governess and nurse
Morris, Miss K
Thomas, Mr G P

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Barlow, Mrs and infant
Bundy, Mr H
Churchill, Mrs
Caroll, Miss
Cazalet, Mr R G
Cherniavsky, Mr J
Cherniavsky, Mr L
Cherniavsky Mr M
Clark's, Mrs infant and nurse
Clegg, Miss B
Clegg, Miss A G
Clegg, Master F
Dunn, Miss D
Farnie, Mr
Farnie, Mrs infant and Ayah
Furness, Miss F M
Firminger, Mr L D
Greatorex, Miss M F
Hughes, Mr A E
Jones, Mr C Gregory
Kelleher Mr
Kromel, Mr V E

Lea, Mr W A
Maclean, Miss L
M'Voy, Mr P J
Nightingale, Mrs M R W and child
Noble, Mr T L
North, Miss H
Pierce, Mrs
Plummer, Mr. E T
Plummer, Mr E A
Ramage, Mr G
Renton, Miss E L
Roberts, Mr J M
Roberts, Mrs
Robertson, Mr R
Reddish, Miss
Robinson, Mr W A
Rutherford, Miss M A
Russell, Miss B
St Leger Mr A
Stevenson, Mr E
Young, Miss E
Taylor, Mr J N

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Richards, Mrs Frances M
Smith, Mr Leslie
Smith, Mrs Leslie
Smith, Mr A B F

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Dugdale Rev J S
Dugdale, Mr R W

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN has consented to preside at a meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, the 14th of January, in connection with the fund he is raising for the extension and development of the London School of Tropical Medicine, when Sir Ronald Ross will give an address on the work of the School and the Advantages of Tropical Medicine. The Institute appeals to its members to aid in obtaining £100,000.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld ...... | 100 | 100 | 18 p.c. | 361 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla | 100 | 100 | 14 p.c. | |
| Ld. ....... | 500 | 500 | 13 p.c. | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay ....... | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 1740 |
| Bank of India ....... | 500 | 500 | 14 ,, | 64 |
| Bank of Bengal ....... | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1750 |
| Bank of Madras ....... | 100 | 100 | 7 ,, | 1480 |
| Bank of Rangoon ....... | 100 | 50 | 7 ,, | 109 |
| Bank of Baroda ....... | 50 | 10 | 5 ,, | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld... | 25 | 12½ | 12 p.c. | 12 |
| National Bank of India... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 570 |
| Punjab National Bank... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 175 |
| People's Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ....... | | | | 78 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. ....... | 100 | 10 | 6½ | 13 |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 32 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ....... | £20 | £20 | 15 p.c. | £59 |
| Eastern Bank ....... | £ 10 | £ 4 | 4 ,, | 96 |
| Mercantile Bank ....... | £25 | £12½ | 7 ,, | £19 |
| Do. | 25 | 12½ | 7 ,, | 18-13 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld | $ 125 | $ 125 | £2 | ... |

Interest at 4 per cent payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

### SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 10 | 775 |
| Alliance ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 90 |
| Berar Mfg ....... | 200 | 200 | ... | 126 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ....... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 310 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M. Co. ....... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 750 |
| Bombay United ....... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 510 |
| Century ....... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 292 |
| Central India ....... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2135 |
| China ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 790 |
| Jhho Silk ....... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 440 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1425 |
| Coronation Mills ....... | 500 | 500 | ... | 450 |
| Connaught ....... | 800 | 800 | ... | 200 |
| Coorla ....... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 20 | 750 |
| Crescent ....... | 100 | 100 | 4 | 111 |
| Currimbhoy ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1050 |
| Crown ....... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| David ....... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 470 |
| Emperor Edward ....... | 500 | 500 | 10 | 550 |
| Empress ....... | 500 | 500 | ... | 225 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ....... | 200 | 200 | nil | 210 |
| Fazulbhoy ....... | 250 | 250 | ... | 470 |
| Framji Petit ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1695 |
| Finlay Mills ....... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 365 |
| Gold Mohur ....... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 495 |
| Hindustan ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 680 |
| Howard and Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 490 |
| Hyderabad ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ....... | 500 | 500 | ... | 100 |
| Indian Mfg ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 55 |
| Indo-China Mfg ....... | 1000 | 1000 | nil | 88 |
| James Greaves ....... | 500 | 500 | ... | 22 |
| Jamshed Mfg ....... | 250 | 250 | 5 | [illegible] |
| Jivraj Baloo ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 52 |
| Jubilee Mills ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 27 |
| Khandesh ....... | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 88 |
| Khatow Makonjee ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 134 |
| Kohinoor ....... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 76 |
| Leopold ....... | 100 | 100 | ... | 3 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ....... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 148 |
| Madras United ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 287 |
| Madhauji Dharamsey ....... | 500 | 500 | 65 | 155 |
| Maneckji Petit ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 306 |
| Morarji Goculdas ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 820 |
| Mysore Spinning ....... | 250 | 250 | ... | 5 |
| Mysore Spinning ....... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 10 |
| New Great Eastern ....... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 25 |
| New City of Bombay .. | 500 | 500 | 20 | 100 |
| Phœnix ....... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 13 |
| Presidency ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 50 |
| Ripon ....... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 4 |
| Sassoon Cotton ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 85 |
| Sassoon Silk ....... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 42 |
| Sholapur ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 510 |
| S. Mahratha ....... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 10 |
| Standard Mills ....... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 137 |
| Sun ....... | 250 | 250 | nil | 12 |
| Swan ....... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 26 |
| Swadesh ....... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 167 |
| Textile ....... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 150 |
| Vishnu Cotton .......O. | 500 | 500 | nil | 44 |
| Do. ...P. | 500 | 500 | nil | 6 |
| Western India ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 61 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ....... | 500 | 500 | 8 p.c. | 69 |
| Amritsar-Patty ....... | 100 | 100 | 6 ,, | 18 |
| Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ... | 100 | 100 | 6 ,, | 1 |
| Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tapti-Valley Railway Co | 00 | 500 | 4½ ,, | 5 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ....... | 100 | 100 | 5½ ,, | 1 |
| Central Provinces ....... | 25 | | 4 | |
| Guzrat Railway ....... | 100 | | 4 ,, | 1 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al'ok Ashdown & Co....... | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 2 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld....... | 100 | 20 | 5 ,, | |
| Ramankua ....... | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| Back Bay Bath ....... | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | |
| [illegible] Pile ....... | 70 | 70 | 7 p.c. | |
| Baroda Tram. Co ....... | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | |
| Bombay Burmah T. Corpn | 125 | 125 | 15 p.c. | |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ...O. | £10 | £10 | Nil. | |
| Do do. P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. ....... | 100 | 100 | 2 p.c. | |
| Bombay Flour Mill ....... | 500 | 500 | 20 | |
| Bombay Land and Building ....... | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c. | |
| Bombay S. N. Co. ...O | 250 | 250 | 7-8 | |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. ... | 10 | 10 | 8½ | |
| Delhi Flour ....... | 200 | 200 | 10 | |
| Empire of I. L. A. ....... | 500 | 50 | 30 p.c. | |
| John Roberts and Co. ... | 100 | 100 | 5 p.c. | |
| Josts Fans Supply Co. ... | 100 | 50 | 7 yr. | |
| Kemp and Co. ....... | 200 | 175 | 12½ ,, | |
| Karac Landing ....... | 200 | 75 | 12 | |
| Marcks and Co ....... | 100 | 100 | 8 | |
| Marsland Price and Co O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | |
| Do do. P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | |
| Napier Hotel Co. ....... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | 20 p.c. | |
| Oriental Mining ....... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Phillips and Co....... | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | |
| Port Canning Co. ....... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ... | 10 | 10 | ... | |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 | |
| Soundy and Co ....... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. O. | 75 | 35 | ... | |
| D. | 30 | 30 | ... | |
| Ld. P. | 150 | 130 | ... | |
| Thacker and Co. ....... | 50 | 50 | 30 p.c. | |
| Telephone Co. ....... | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | |
| Treacher and Co. ....... | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 4 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ....... | 750 | 750 | 250 | |
| Albert (Karachi) ....... | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | |
| Bombay Cotton ....... | 125 | 125 | 15 | |
| Breul's Cawnpore ....... | 200 | 200 | 6p.c. | |
| Broach City ....... | 200 | 200 | 14 | |
| Fort ....... | 475 | 475 | 22½ | |
| Godavery Valley ....... | 100 | 100 | 6 | |
| Harvey & Sabhapatty ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | |
| Hindustan P. and M. ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | |
| Hingolee ....... | 100 | 100 | 6p.c. | |
| Indian Cotton ....... | 125 | 125 | 10 | |
| Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co. | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | |
| Khangaum ....... | 400 | 400 | 9p.c. | |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ....... | 125 | 125 | 7½ | |
| Mahsva ....... | 200 | 200 | nil | |
| Mercantile ....... | 125 | 125 | nil | |
| Manmar Mfg. ....... | 250 | 250 | 15 | |
| New East India ....... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | |
| New Mofussil Co. ....... | 400 | 400 | 60 | 84 |
| New Berar ....... | 500 | 500 | 40 | |
| New Prince of Wales ....... | 500 | 500 | 30 | |
| Oom[illegible] ....... | 100 | 112 | nil | |
| Purbhany ....... | 100 | 100 | 10 | |
| Sind ....... | 400 | 400 | 80 | |
| Surat City ....... | 200 | 200 | 80 | |
| Volkart C. P. Co., Ld. ... | 500 | 500 | 50 | |
| Wadhwan G. & P. ....... | 150 | 150 | 13 | |

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Dec. 6.

The last "Conference of London" met on January 17,1871. It arose out of the embarrassment arising from Russia's announcement, consequent on the Franco-Prussian war, that she would no longer be bound by the Article of the Treaty of Paris "that the Black Sea is in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers possessing its coast of any other Power." The situation was painfully strained until Bismarck put a fair show on the action of Europe by proposing the Conference of London to talk the matter over. The fiction was welcomed by diplomatists, but the result, a Protocol abrogating the Black Sea neutralisation clause, was something of a farce.

---

The 6th of December was Santa Claus's fete-day. St. Nicholas is the most benevolent person in the calendar, and no holy man has enjoyed so great a popularity in Europe. He is the patron of maidens, of children, of sailors, of scholars and of parish clerks. Russia, of course, is his especial care, but his most noted celebration is held at Bari, where his bones rest. On his day little gifts used to be placed in the children's stockings and shos. Hence the origin of the custom now transferred to Christmas, but still kept up to-day in Holland. In England he claims 372 churches.

---

Kaiser William is magnificently Imperial in his Christmas present, but not infrequently forgets to suit his gifts to the recipients. On one occasion he embarrassed a not very affluent family by the gift of eight Hanoverian horses, though they had no stables in which to put them. An even more disconcerting Imperial present was a whole herd of deer bestowed on a friend who did not happen to possess a park.

---

The King has lent the "Munshi's House," Frogmore, to the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who will stay therefor a portion of the winter. The house is a modern structure, and derives its name from the fact that it was built by Queen Victoria in the eighties for her Hindu-teacher, the Munshi Abdul Karim. Shortly after her Majesty's death, the Munshi went back to his own country with a pension, and the house was lent by King Edward to various people, including Lord and Lady Colebrooke, from 1908.

---

The Prince of Wales's first term at the University which came to an end early this month, has been altogether successful from every point of view. The ease with which he matriculated showed how admirably grounded the Prince had been, although in his case there had been but little of the forcing process which had to a certain extent overshadowed the adolescence of King Edward. What "Punch," in the famous ode on the then Prince of Wales called the "awful cargo of-cram," was fortunately lessened in the case of his late Majesty's grandson.

---

The Ranee of Sarawak, who will conduct the ladies' orchestra at the Theatre Royal, Windsor, where the "Windsor Strollers" are giving their annual performances this week, is a wonderful musician. The "Grey Friars Orchestra," which she started some seven or eight years ago, is entirely composed of amateurs, in grey habits, with cords round their waists. The name was taken from Grey Friars, the Rane's house at Ascot, where the orchestra meets for rehearsals.

---

Whatever may be the destiny of the Balkans, the final settlement is scarcely likely to include an autonomous Albania with Prince Victor Napoleon as its Prince, or possibly King, as has been suggested in Paris. In that improbable event the French Pretendership would revert to a Russian General, Prince Louis Napolean, the brothes of Prince Victor, who holds a command in the Tsar's Lancers, of the Guards, and never worried himself about politics. Prince Victor became Pretender on the death of the Prince Imperial. Prince Victor's wife, one of the late King Leopold's ambitious daughters, is more keen on sharing the French throne with a Fourth Napoleon than is the Pretender of reaching that dizzy height. Since her marriage two years ago, she has lost no opportunity of popularising the Bonapartist cause in France, and her political dinners in Paris are said to be part of her propaganda work. But that eminent scientist Prince Roland Bonaparte, at whose residence in the Avenue d'Iena the dinner, are held, with commendable wisdom has always made a point of including among the guests that redoubtable police chief M. Lepine.

---

It is forty years to-day since Anthony Trollope died, an author who, if cheap reprints are any evidence is steadily rising from the undeserved neglect into which he fell after his death. Dr. Garnett, who was not much given to prophecy, once said that "when the twentieth century desires to estimate the nineteenth, they [his works] will be disinterred and studied with an attention accorded to no contemporary work of the kind except perhaps George Eliot's 'Middlemarch.'" George Eliot believed that her novels were the product of inspiration or genius; Trollople thought his were the result of "cobbler's wax, madam," or the faculty of sitting tight in his chair and turning out 250 words every fifteen minutes for two or three hours before breakfast. The method succeeded so far as to bring him a return of £70,000, and the reading public a set of novels which are being more appreciated every day.

---

If it be true that General Sir O'Moore Creagh is to be the last Commander-in Chief in India, this position will have been held by thirty-five soldiers, starting with Lieut.-General John Clavering on October 27, 1774. Among the more-famous holders of this position have been Sir Robert Abercrombie Sir Hugh Gough, Lieut.-General Gerard (afterwards Lord) Lake, Sir Charles Napier. Sir Colin Campbell Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Fredrick Haines, and Sir Donald Stewart. At the present moment here are only two ex-Commanders-in-Chief of the Indian Army alive, these being, of course, Lord Roberts, held, the appointment from 1885 to 1893 and Lord Kitchener, (1902 to 1909). There are likewise only two soldiers alive who have filled the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at home—Lord, Wolseley and Lord Roberts. It is not generally known, by the way, that the Duke of Connaught once declined the post of Commander-in-Chief in India. This was when Lord Roberts retired in 1893. His Royal Highness had previously been in command of the troops in Bombay, and was invited to assume the supreme position, but declined on the ground that the climate did not agree with the Duchess.

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COMMERCE
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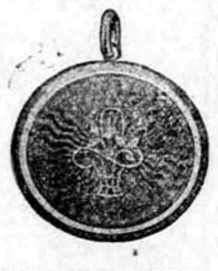
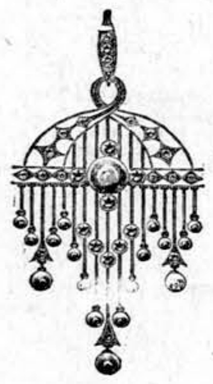
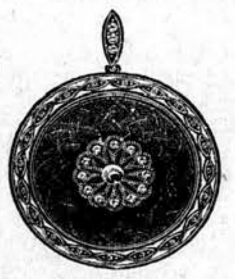
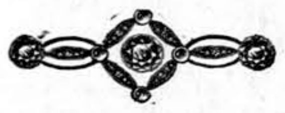
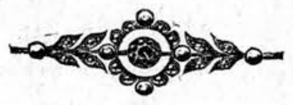
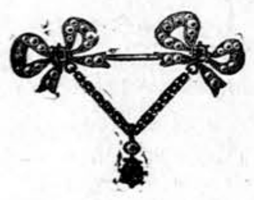

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket Rs. 120

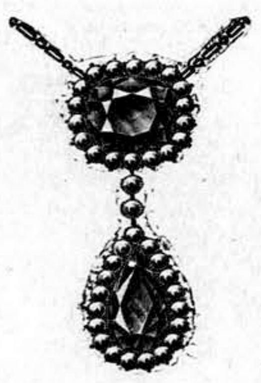

2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

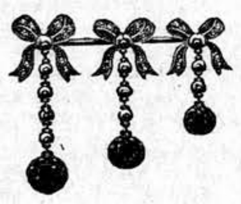

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted Rs. 255.

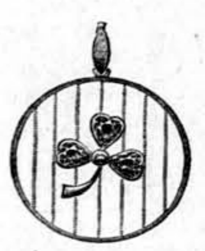

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl Rs. 88.

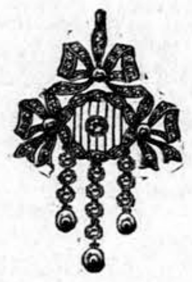

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 98.

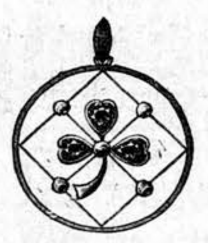

2903 Pearls and Olivicn Rs. 52.


9915 Aquamarine and Pearls Rs. 350.


2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 141.


2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold Rs. 36.


2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.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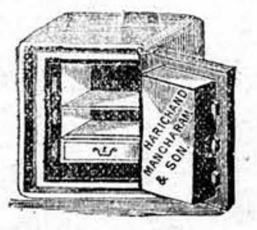

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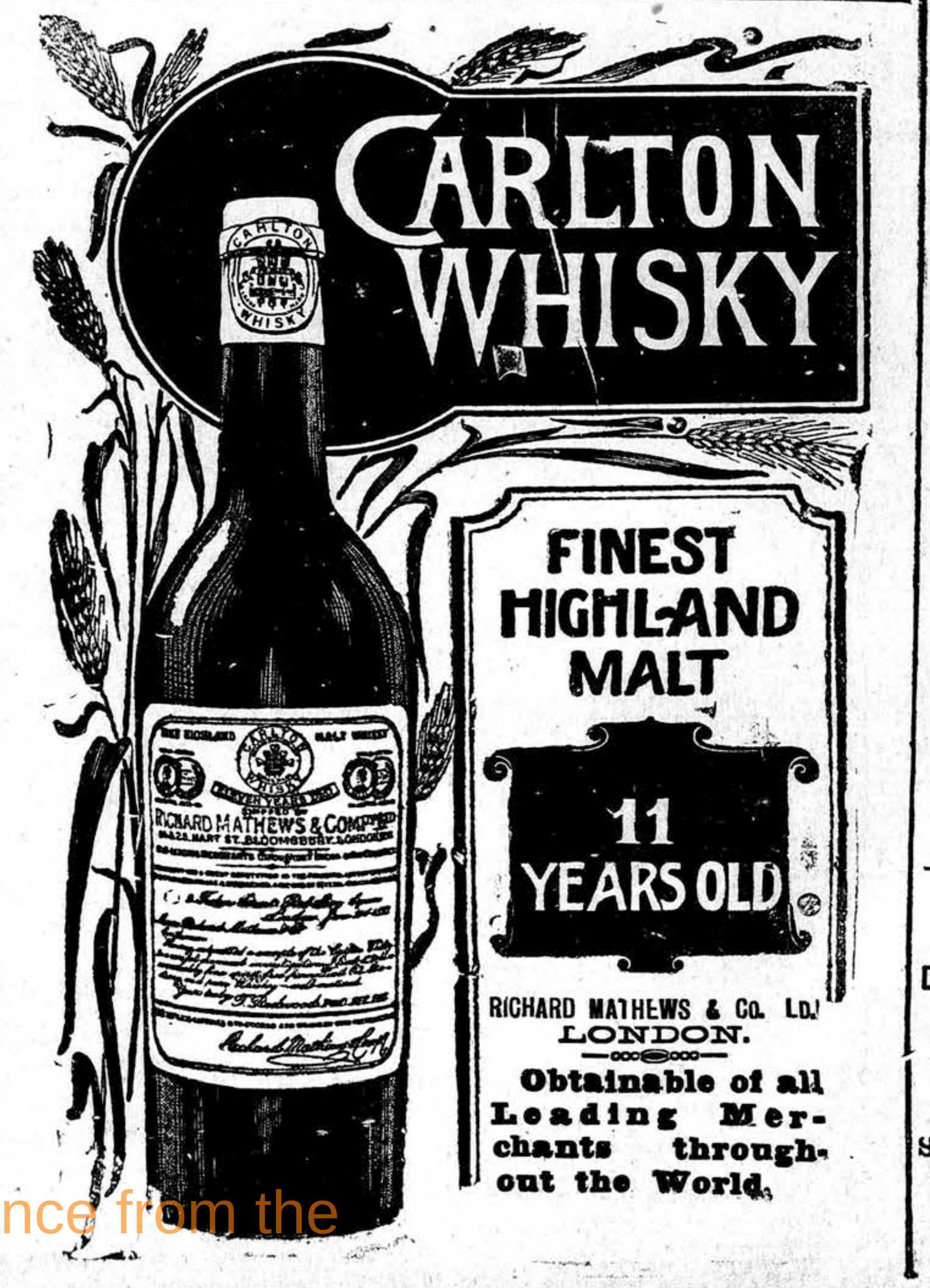

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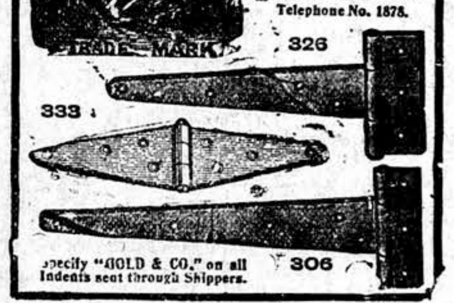

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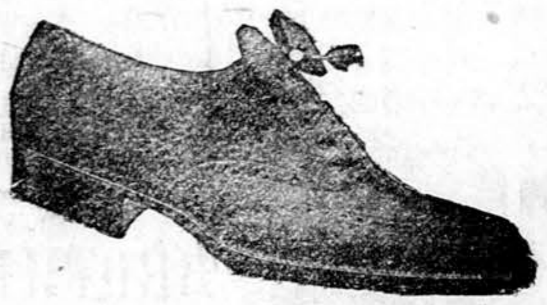
FLEXIBLE  SOLES

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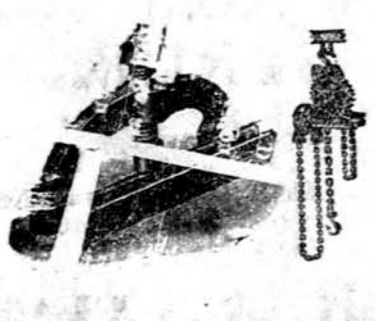

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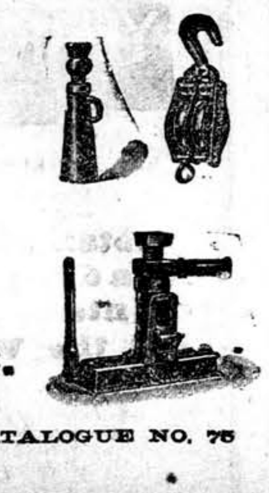

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**Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,**
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society o Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

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## IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine tha will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matte which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

**"WORTH £5 A DOSE"**

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 1 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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